

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

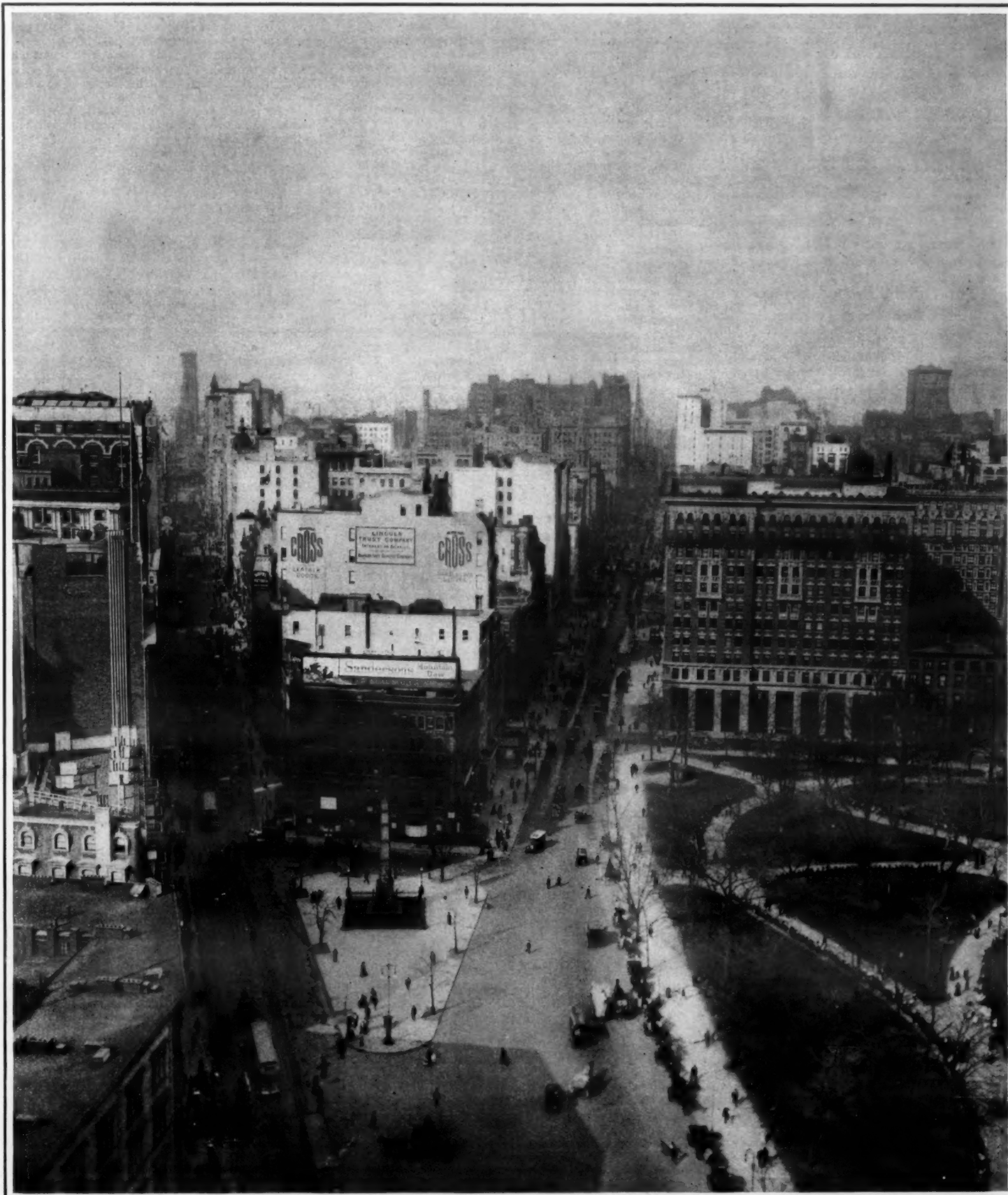
WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVI. No. 2745

New York, April 16, 1908

Price 10 Cents



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

COPYRIGHT, 1908, BY JUDGE CO., NEW YORK

REGULATING STREET TRAFFIC IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK.

LOOKING UP FIFTH AVENUE AND BROADWAY FROM THE FLATIRON BUILDING WHERE THEY INTERSECT.

Fifth Avenue, at right, with its regular lines of traffic patterned on the English system—Broadway, at left, with its traffic jumbled because of the trolley cars—Madison Square Park in right foreground, with the splendid Brunswick Building, the home of LESLIE'S WEEKLY and JUDGE, just beyond—Historic Fifth Avenue Hotel, now being torn down, in extreme left foreground. Photograph by B. G. Phillips.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CVI. No. 2745

TEN CENTS PER COPY.

Published by the JUDGE COMPANY,
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

John A. Schleicher, President.
F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square.

Copyright, 1908, by Judge Company, Publishers.
Entered at the Post-Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter.
Western Advertising Office,
1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company,
Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England;
Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and
Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, and in Hawaii,
Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa, and Mex-
ico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present
banking regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—PREFERRED LIST, \$5.00 A YEAR. FOREIGN
COUNTRIES IN POSTAL UNION, \$5.50.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S
WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This
will prevent imposition.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just
cause for complaint of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for
any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the pub-
lishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported
on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, April 16, 1908.

The Symbolism of Easter.

EASTER, of all our holidays, is the most significant; for it symbolizes the widespread, nay, almost universal, belief in the immortality of the soul—the belief which, most of all, makes life valuable; the hope which helps men forward from day to day, and cheers them as they toil on the monotonous plane of routine and materialism. For always before their eyes gleams the rosy-tipped peak which tells of purer heights, and which shines always with the radiance of a sun entirely submerged from the mortal view. At Eastertide the serious and thoughtful think of the glorious promise of the life to come, made certain through the Resurrection. Nature is alive with the glad tidings of life revived. After slumbering for months under frost and snow, with the approach of the gentle spring there is a great quickening. To nature's analogy add the truth of revelation, and man's hope for life beyond is assured.

It has been well said that man's longing for immortality is inherent. Men are born into this life with that fond anticipation. This heart-throbbing for life beyond impelled the giants of philosophy of ancient times to speak and write on the subject. It inspired Socrates in his noble work among the Athenian youths, and gave courage to Cicero in the Roman forum. And what was regarded by them as only a possibility was later "made manifest by the appearing of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel." The Christian's ideal of immortality, it should be noted, was that of prolonged existence upon an immeasurably elevated plane. Socrates, wisest and best of pagans as he was, conceived a dreamless sleep which would not be a conscious existence. Buddhism teaches an absorption of souls into the universal spirit, which involves an extinction of personality. Mohammedanism teaches the perpetuation of individual existence only for the sake of enticing its followers with the promise of an eternity of sensual delights. But to the Christian immortality means not only continued individual existence, but also it is divested of all sordid, sensual, and selfish elements. The joy of Easter is not only joy in life, but in pure and elevated life.

The wonderful truth of immortality, impressed at Easter, gives the highest possible motive for faithful Christian life and service. Impelled by the fact of immortality, wise men live as they ought to live, for life goes on forever and the future is the harvest of the present. They realize that the eternal years of God belong to truth, justice, and righteousness. The light of immortality shines on and unravels all the apparently hopeless entanglements of earth and time. It is worth while to live, to fight, to labor, to wait, and endure, for the end is sure. Men can struggle, toil, and sacrifice in hope and patience, for they realize that life goes on forever, in new fullness, with new earnestness and power.

It is well that once a year the symbolism of Easter brings home anew the lesson that men, if they will, may o'erleap the barriers that their own errors and weakness have created, and emerge into a fuller and higher life, crowned with the assurance of immortality. Whether men believe or disbelieve, whether the future be for them dark or bright, whether they hold to religion or not, it is still true that they desire to see the good deed deathless, the righteous man immortal; and the deep-hearted believe that the life freely poured and given in human service returns in new life and life-giving power.

Time for a Square Deal.

THE press should bear in mind that at no time in the past quarter of a century have we had a higher standard of morality in business than to-day. The large corporations conducted on the strictest business principles can be more easily watched and regulated than was possible when innumerable small traders were cutting each other's throats for business. Never before have the products of our mills and factories been brought to such a degree of purity and perfection. We have cleaner men and cleaner methods as a result of publicity, competition, and combination. A discriminating public demands the best and always gives preference to that which approaches the standard of purity. From the selling standpoint, therefore, the manufacturer has been compelled to produce the best. Proof of this is found in the prodigious growth of our leading American industries, not only in the line of food products, but also in every other. The purity of our oils, syrups, sugars, flours, cereals, the strength and durability of our products of iron and steel and other metals, and the excellence of our machinery are receiving widest recognition. In these times no corporation or individual can hope to achieve success in commerce or business of any kind if it does not recognize that it must deserve it. It must be able to establish the fact, to the satisfaction of its customers, that it is serving them more faithfully than its predecessors or its competitors ever did. It must establish a reputation for good service and honest measure, honest qualities and fair prices. Any merchant who would do otherwise would disregard the best interests of his customers and would commit as great a folly as that of a lawyer who would neglect the case of a client.

Why should not the press take these matters into account before permitting the careless publication of harmful statements? Worse than the harm is the injustice inflicted by creating public sentiment against certain interests. Why should the press find greater pleasure in denouncing and condemning, rather than in commending and upholding, a man or an industry? Of what advantage is it to array the consumer against the producer? It is for the highest interest of all that commendation should be given when deserved, and that every effort should be directed toward increasing the country's prosperity. In an article on this subject, written by Mr. John D. Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and printed in a little publication issued by the Toledo Press Club, he refers in a good-natured way to the criticisms of his company, which constantly appear in the press of the country, and says:

I am sure that many mistaken judgments would be corrected and the company vindicated were even a small portion of the time of animadvertisers and assailants given to the merits of the question at issue.

Mr. Archbold, to emphasize his statement, refers to a recent experience of his oil company. An advance in the price of crude Ohio and Indiana oils was made by it to bring about a greater supply because more of these particular oils were needed, and the company was willing to encourage their production, yet its offer of a higher price to the producer was treated by the press as if it intended to increase the price of illuminating oils to the consumer. The injustice of such treatment is obvious, and in commenting upon it, Mr. Archbold says, impressively, and his words are entitled to be read:

I have only to add that we must endeavor to correct such misstatements once made, but how much better to question the company before making a statement of the kind. We have, I believe, a valid defense to every charge made in all the litigations, and we only ask the courtesy that makes against snap judgment. When it is remembered that the discrimination cases prepared after a most minute examination by the Federal government do not include more than half a dozen out of the 3,000 freight routes in use by the Standard Oil Company, some idea may be had of the soundness of the company's assertion that the vast business of the company is conducted honestly and in conformity with the law.

It would be well if others prominently identified with the great industrial enterprises of this country would speak, as Mr. Archbold on several occasions has done, with equal frankness and plainness regarding the mistaken attitude of the press toward corporate interests. This country needs a campaign of education on the subject, and the sense of fairness which abides, as a rule, among all members of the press will give, we are sure, to both sides a hearing, if they ask to be heard.

Keep Up the Good Work.

IT IS HIGH time that the Republican leaders in Congress, and especially in the House, began to think of the question of economizing in public expenditures. Facing a deficit of \$35,000,000, and with the possibility of making it \$50,000,000 before the close of the fiscal year, Congress should cut out every expenditure that it possibly can. Otherwise what answer shall we be able to make in the presidential campaign to the Democratic accusation, which we are hearing already, of our needless extravagance? We do not wish to be put on the defensive. The light has begun to break in on Congress we infer from the ruling made by Mr. Foster, of Vermont, in the speaker's chair, against the generous item which has been added to the agricultural appropriation every year of late, to enable Dr. Wiley to further investigate the effects of cold storage upon the healthfulness of foods. We have had Dr. Wiley's health squad exploited to the limit. Dr. Wiley has had all the notoriety out of this sort of business that the public treasury should stand for. If he wants any more of it let him pay for his own advertising. We are believers in the pure food

law. It is one of the best measures any Congress has passed, but that is no reason why it should be made a source of opportunity for Dr. Wiley to exploit his vagaries at public expense. Dr. Wiley's spokesman in the House was Mr. Mann, of Illinois, who dwelt at length upon the impureness of cold-storage foods. He received a decided setback from Mr. Perkins, of New York, who declared that he was hale and hearty at fifty, had never had a sick day in his life, and was not terrified by the thought that he might have been devouring, day by day, cold-storage foods for half a century. It is too bad that when the acting speaker ruled out the Wiley item he could not have ruled out the doctor too, but the American people are patient as well as long-suffering. Some day the Secretary of Agriculture will begin to reflect on the pertinence of this statement. Dr. Wiley and all his fantastic and erratic notions should go!

The Plain Truth.

BY A NON-PARTISAN vote the Senate has passed the Aldrich currency bill. It is not an ideal measure, but if its provisions for enlarging the volume of currency in times of special stress had been in force last October, the country would not have suffered so disastrously from the panic from which it has not yet wholly recovered. It is a sign of the awakening of Congress to a sense of the necessity of overhauling the currency system under which the country has suffered for nearly half a century, and if the House co-operates with the Senate to enact the legislation immediately demanded by business interests, the relief thus afforded will in no way preclude the possibility of adopting at a later date more maturely considered reforms—such, for instance, as a carefully chosen commission of bankers and other financial experts might recommend. The Fowler bill, for instance, has many features that could well be accepted in the general plan to secure a thorough reform of our currency system.

THE STATEMENT that the daughter of one of the wealthiest men in the country has been compelled to start for Europe with her children because of threatening letters received by her from blackmailers carries its own significance. This is the natural outcome of muck-raking and yellow-journal attacks on acquired wealth and vested interests. Thoughtful men and women cannot but deplore the tendency of the times which manifests itself in denunciations by those who fail of those who succeed. While the attacks at the outset were directed against a few captains of industry and finance, they are now being directed against all who have inherited or achieved wealth and financial position. It is not surprising that socialism with its bomb-throwers and anarchy with its Black Hand are doing fearful work and threatening to do worse. The fault lies with the American people, and especially with the thoughtless element that fails to realize the deplorable danger to all which must ultimately result from the demagogic attacks on the few.

WE AGREE entirely with Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane that it would be much wiser and better if our railroad managers, and every one else who is suffering from the business depression, would say as little about it as possible. Mr. Lane should bear in mind, however, that the railroad managers have had a very bad example set before them. We have got into the unfortunate habit of washing our dirty linen in public. When a muck-raking romancer assailed the packing-house industry of the United States, public attention was called to our defects in this matter in a way that did more harm than good. The evils complained of were nothing like what they were said to have been, and the remedy could have been just as easily applied without unnecessary publicity. So, too, our men of wealth, our great industries, and our railroads have been hampered and flayed and placarded in public until all the world has become distrustful of us. We fear that Mr. Lane has overlooked the bad example which has been set before him. But let by-gones be by-gones, and let every one put his shoulder to the wheel and help to give the car of progress and prosperity a fresh start. This is the most important consideration at this time.

A NEW and stricter order against pernicious activity in the presidential contest on the part of government employes has been prepared by the Civil Service Commission at Washington. This order has been sent by the President to each Cabinet officer, and been promulgated with an announcement that hereafter the Civil Service Commission will be less lenient in recommending the punishment of its violators. The commission says that the time has come for the infliction of severer penalties in aggravated cases. Indeed, it has. The time came some months ago, but it is never too late to mend. The first victim of the new order is Postmaster Jackson, of Columbia, Tenn., who has been conspicuous in the factional fight which is tearing the Republican party to pieces in Tennessee. Mr. Jackson's was a recess appointment, and the President has withdrawn his name. If the Civil Service Commission will direct a little of its attention toward the State of New York it will find additional work to do. The disturbers are by no means confined to the Southern States. When the national convention meets and the struggle over the contested seats begins, we shall realize the extent of the injury to the party which some of its leaders have inflicted by their indiscretion in this matter. Office-holders may nominate a ticket, but they have no power to compel, and less power to attract, popular support for it.

People Talked About

NOT A LITTLE excitement was caused in Washington recently by the shooting of a negro by Congressman Thomas J. Heflin, of Alabama, who lately drew attention to himself by advocating the "Jim Crow" law for street-car service in the District of Columbia.

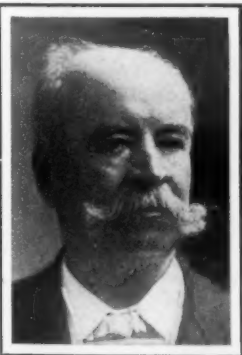


THOMAS J. HEFLIN,
An Alabama congressman who shot
a negro with whom he had
trouble.

Mr. Heflin, who is a strong advocate of prohibition, was on his way in a street car to deliver a temperance lecture at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, when he saw a negro, Louis Lumby, drinking whiskey out of a bottle in the presence of the other passengers, including several women. Mr. Heflin remonstrated with Lumby and asked him to desist from the obnoxious act. In response, the press dispatches say, Lumby bestowed harsh epithets upon Mr. Heflin, and he and the congressman soon became engaged in a physical struggle. Mr. Heflin threw the negro off the car, and Lumby, it is claimed, made a move as if to draw a razor. Mr. Heflin then fired at him, wounding him seriously in the head. Another bullet struck a white man in the toe. The congressman was immediately arrested on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, while the negro was hurried to a hospital, where it was said that he would recover. Mr. Heflin was bailed and there was no interruption of his duties at the capitol. He received a large number of messages from all parts of the country applauding his act. He stated that he had carried the pistol because he had received a great many threatening letters owing to his stand on the "Jim Crow" question.

IT DID not take the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference or Bishop David H. Moore long to dismiss the charges made by the Rev. George A. Cooke against the Rev. Dr. James R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse University. The eloquent chancellor was exonerated amid the applause of the four hundred ministers present. In ruling out the charges that the chancellor had tried to defame the character of the President, the good bishop remarked that the time had come when "No man, no matter how high his motives, shall have the right to leap conference bounds and bring charges against another man." He added: "These charges are absurd, and might as well be brought against one of the leading Methodists of this country—a Senator of the United States who in the Senate just the other day spoke feelingly of 'executive invasion.' There might, I say, be charges brought just as readily against Senator Teller. Any man in public life who has a policy challenges the ruling of the people, who yet, thank God, are the rulers of our country." This prompt, satisfactory, and complete vindication of Dr. Day was precisely what every one had anticipated.

THE STATE of Maryland has no more loyal and public-spirited citizen than General Felix Agnus.



GENERAL FELIX AGNUS,
Publisher of the Baltimore American,
one of the foremost of
American newspaper
men.—Perkins.

As the publisher of the Baltimore American and director of its policy, he has always shown the keenest interest in any movement toward the advancement of the State, and especially of the city of Baltimore. His zeal, his versatility, and his extensive experience, combined with his marked ability, have made him of great value upon committees and commissions organized to promote some public utility or correct some political evil. Many times he has been selected to represent his city and State upon important missions, and he is to-day a prominent member of the Inland Waterways Commission. As a newspaper man General Agnus stands in the front rank, issuing a paper that makes a specialty of financial, commercial, and industrial news; as a citizen he always advocates what is best for the public weal; and as a party man his counsel is for the best men and cleanest methods, and he is conservative inside party lines and tolerant of the views of those of another political faith. At the recent session of the Maryland Legislature he was honored with the complimentary vote for United States Senator for the short term, and it is conceded that he will head the delegation from that State to the next Republican national convention. General Agnus's open-hearted frankness, geniality, and charm of manner have won for him a host of admirers, and his delightful home in the Green Spring Valley, Maryland, has been the scene of many notable entertainments.

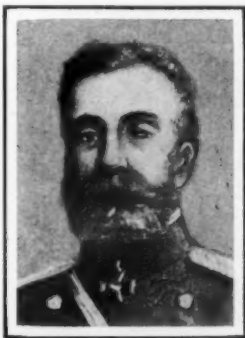
ALMOST daily Andrew Carnegie is doing something toward winning the title of "the world's most munificent giver to good objects." The minor streams of his beneficence are running continually, and frequently he opens wide the floodgates of liberality. All his giving has been wise and commendable, and never more so than in his recent addition of \$5,000,000 to the fund which he established for providing pensions to retiring college professors. This fund now aggregates \$15,000,000, and its enlargement permits admission to its benefits of professors in State universities, who have hitherto been excluded. Besides millions bestowed in smaller amounts, Mr. Carnegie's important benevolent gifts amount to \$150,000,000.

HIGH rank and the exactions of society have not proved a bar to the development of the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York. She is rapidly growing in prominence as a worker for benevolent causes, and she now bids fair to become one of the widely known women of the English-speaking world. Her activities in behalf of the poor in the slums of London have won for her the affection of thousands of the unfortunate and made her honored in England and in her own land. But she is not merely a good woman swayed by sympathetic feeling. She possesses marked ability, which has been demonstrated in various ways. Latterly she has blossomed out as a public speaker, and has met with unusual success. The other day the duchess attended the notable dinner given in New York in honor of Mrs. Humphry Ward, the British novelist, by the Playground Association of America. About five hundred persons, representing many different walks of life and including some of the leading men and women of the metropolis, gathered to the feast. Among a number of excellent addresses delivered was one by the duchess, who was listened to with great attention and who made a good impression. Her subject was the responsibility of women, and she urged her sisters to take an active interest in the amelioration of the social and educational conditions under which the children of the big cities are being brought up.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH,
Who is making her mark as an
after-dinner speaker.
Lafayette.

ONE OF the natural sequels of the disastrous defeat of Russia in the war with Japan was the exchange of bitter recriminations between certain Russian generals who were prominent in the conflict. The recent court-martial of General Stoessel brought out in sharp relief the hostile feelings entertained toward him and his aides by other men of high rank. Stoessel's chief accuser was General Smirnov, who served under Stoessel during the siege of Port Arthur, and who charged not only his commander-in-chief, but also Lieutenant-General Fock, who headed a division at Port Arthur, with incapacity and want of judgment. The relations of Fock and Smirnov had been strained during the siege, and Smirnov had protested



RUSSIAN GENERALS WHO FOUGHT A DUEL.
General Fock and General Smirnov, who became enemies at Port Arthur, and in whose fight with pistols the latter was dangerously wounded.

against the surrender. After the trial their enmity culminated in a duel, fought before leading officers of the Russian army, with pistols, in the riding school of a regiment at St. Petersburg. Several women witnessed the affair, which was one of the most sensational that ever occurred on the "field of honor." Four shots were exchanged, and General Smirnov fell dangerously wounded. The word to fire in the combat was given by General Kireieff, an authority on dueling. One incident of the fight was a premature shot by General Smirnov in the third exchange. General Fock chivalrously refused to take advantage of his defenseless opponent, but he aimed with effect in the next round.

THAT a change of environment does not change a man's temperament has been made evident in the case of United States Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas. Before his admission to the Senate Mr. Davis was concerned in various sensational affairs in his own State, and since he has taken his seat in the upper house of Congress his actions in some respects have been such as to give rise to unfavorable comments. But his life at the Federal capital has been sedate compared with his experience while on a recent visit to Little Rock, the capital of his own State. While there he was assaulted on the street by Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Tom Helm, who, after an altercation, struck the Senator several times on the face and head, starting the blood. The Senator claims that he was hit with a loaded "bat," but Helm asserts that he only pommelled the statesman with his fists. The Senator fled as soon as he could get away and took refuge in his office, whence he shortly appeared with a revolver. He flourished the weapon around and expressed a desire to get a shot at Helm, but he was quickly taken into custody on the charges of disturbing the peace and carrying a pistol. Later he was fined twenty-five dollars. Helm also was arrested, being accused of assault and battery, but he had to pay a fine of only ten dollars. Senator Davis issued a statement, declaring that the attack was vicious and unwarranted and inspired by "grafters" whom he had been fighting.



JEFF DAVIS,
United States Senator from Arkansas,
who was beaten and fined at
Little Rock.

JAMES STILLMAN, the well-known New York banker, is to be honored in a notable way by the students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris. Some time ago Mr. Stillman gave \$100,000 to that institution, and its students are preparing to celebrate the gift in enthusiastic fashion. The form of the festival has not been decided upon, but it will be the only tribute of the kind ever paid by art students in France to a foreigner. Mr. Stillman's generosity has been much commented upon in the French press, and French philanthropists have been urged to emulate his worthy example.

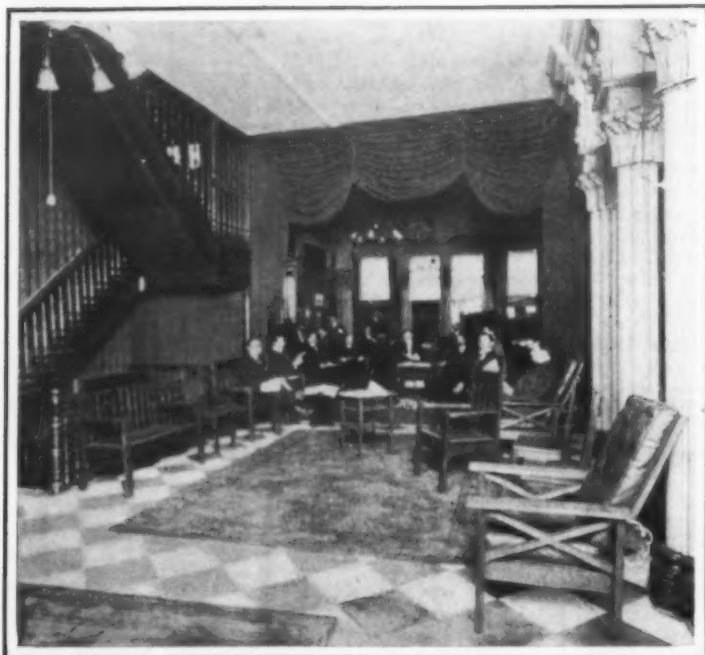
SOME time ago the death of the man who was supposed to be the last survivor of the Light Brigade was announced. It turns out, however, that there is at least one more survivor of the famous charge at Balaklava living in this country. He is Thomas Kenzie, of Newtown, Conn., who is seventy-three years of age, but still hale and an active worker. He was wounded twice in the Crimean War, and after that conflict he served with the British forces in India and Abyssinia. In all Mr. Kenzie spent thirty years in soldiering and adventure.

HONORS continue to be paid to the famous pioneer army nurse, Miss Florence Nightingale, of England. Recently a decoration was conferred upon her by King Edward of England, and later she was formally presented with the freedom of the city of London. The ceremony, which was elaborate, occurred in the Guild Hall. Miss Nightingale, who is in her eighty-eighth year, was in too feeble a physical condition to appear in person at the exercises, but she was represented by her nephew. Usually a costly gold casket is given to the person honored on such an occasion, but this was omitted at the request of Miss Nightingale herself, and a casket of oak and bronze was substituted. The value of the gold casket (\$600) will be expended in charity. The lord mayor of London officiated at this notable function, and the directors of the army and navy hospitals, representatives of the Red Cross Society, and deputies from a number of girls' schools were among those present. Sir Joseph Dimsdale, state chamberlain, made the presentation and expressed regret that Miss Nightingale had not been honored in this way half a century ago. In 1854, when Miss Nightingale returned from the Crimea, where she had organized a corps of nurses for the sick and wounded soldiers, a fund of \$200,000 was raised by popular subscription in recognition of her unique services. But she did not personally benefit by this, having devoted the money to the founding of a training-school for nurses, which proved to be of great benefit to the country.

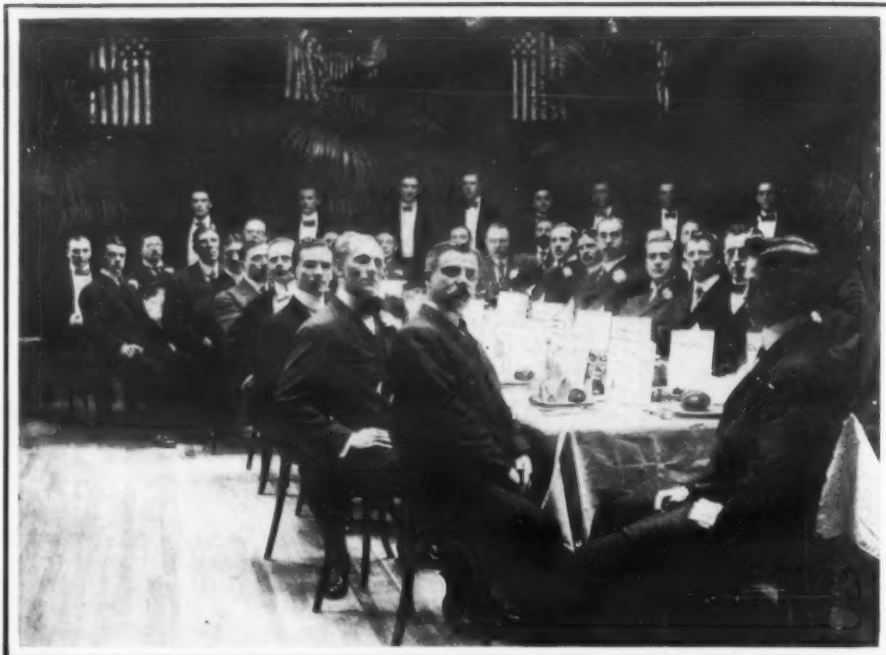


MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE,
The famous army nurse, who was
given the freedom of the
city of London.
Watkin.

Clubs for New York Hotel Men



THE CLUBROOMS OF "THE GREETERS" IN THE HOTEL VICTORIA, NEW YORK.



NEW YORK NEWSPAPER MEN AT DINNER GIVEN BY GENEVA ASSOCIATION AT THE OPENING OF THE LATTER'S CLUBHOUSE.

Hotel Men Organize Clubs.

THE LATEST addition to Club Row on West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, is the clubhouse of the International Geneva Association. The society is composed of stewards, head-waiters, clerks, and waiters—all of whom must have been connected with hotel or restaurant trade for at least two years. The aim of the society is to provide a club for its members and to find places for them when out of employment. It hopes to do away with "waiters' joints" and "intelligence offices," by providing a club-house and by running its own employment agency.

The society was organized in America, January 19th, 1904, as a branch of the International Association. During the first year the American branch was under the jurisdiction of France, but the second year it adopted its own form of administration. Starting in New York with a membership of fifteen, it now has branches in all the large cities. The central office of America still remains in New York.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at the same time the clubhouse of the Geneva Association was opened, "The Greeters" were having a housewarming in their new club-rooms in the annex of the Hotel Victoria, on Broadway. As the name suggests, "The Greeters" are the clerks who welcome the hotel guests. At present the club limits its membership to clerks employed in Broadway and Fifth Avenue hotels.

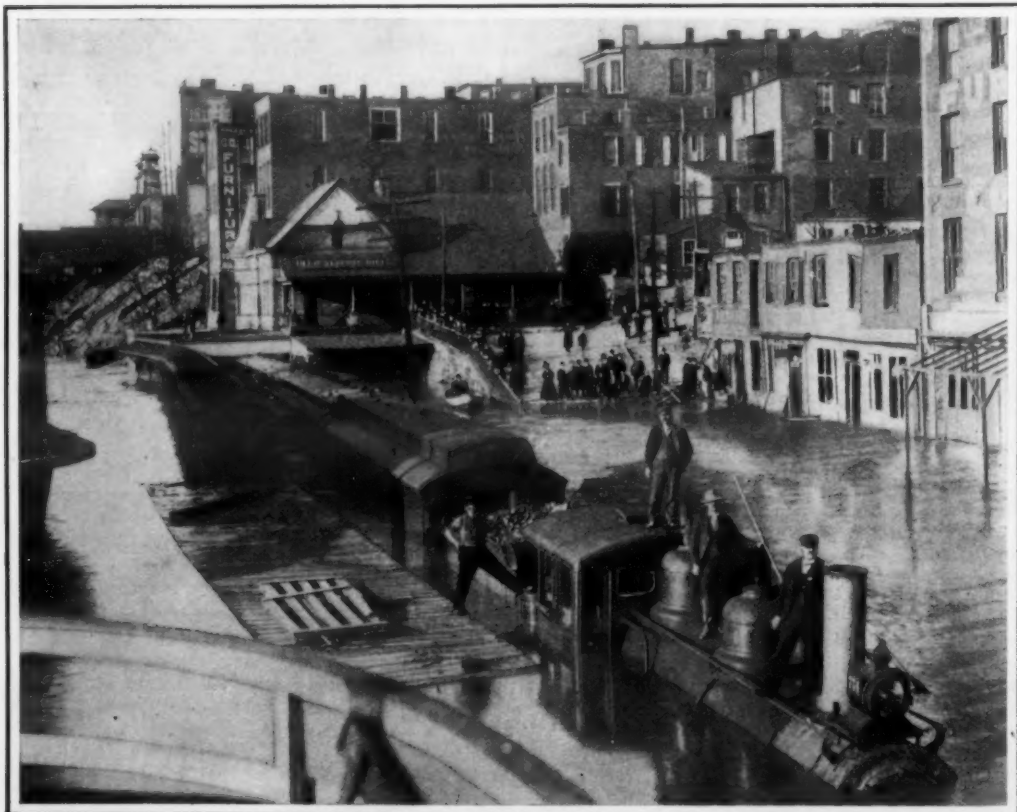


THE NEW HOME OF THE GENEVA ASSOCIATION.

Chinese Build a Railway of Their Own.

AN AMERICANIZED Chinaman, Chin Gee Hee, is the projector, president, and engineer-in-chief of a railroad which has recently been opened in the Hong-Kong hinterland. The road, which was built almost entirely by Chinese capital and labor, will eventually be forty miles long and will connect Samkupo and Sunning, from the last-named place extending to Kung Yick, a newly opened port. The capital of the company is \$2,660,000, of which \$2,000,000 was subscribed by Chinese resident in America and the remainder by merchants of Hong-Kong. The embankment of the whole line was completed in seven months, and the part opened in January comprises seventeen miles. Of the six locomotives used four were purchased in the United States, the others coming from Germany.

The president says that his chief difficulty in building the road was in overcoming the obstinacy of the natives, who opposed the work on the ground that the smoke from the locomotives would ruin their crops. The women of one locality offered him personal violence, and other attempts on his life had to be repelled by a military guard. Mr. Chin, who is one of the best-known Chinese merchants on the Pacific coast, receives the munificent salary of \$80 a month from the railroad company. He relinquished an income of \$3,500 a year to undertake the work which he is so successfully carrying out in China.



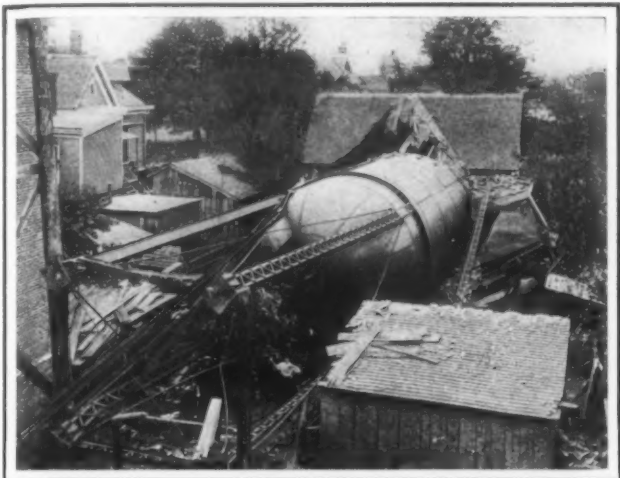
A TRAIN CAUGHT IN A FLOOD.
PENNSYLVANIA PASSENGER TRAIN NEARLY TOTALLY SUBMERGED AT WHEELING, W. VA., BY THE RAPID RISE OF THE OHIO RIVER.
Roy Eschenbaugh.



A THRILLING SKYSCRAPER ACCIDENT.
FALL (INDICATED BY ARROWS) OF A DERRICK FROM THE TWENTY-SIXTH STORY TO THE BALCONY OF THE SEVENTEENTH STORY OF THE NEW METROPOLITAN TOWER, NEW YORK—FRAGMENTS OF STONE FELL TO THE STREET ENDANGERING MANY PERSONS.—B. G. Phillips.

News Photo Prize Contest—California Wins the \$10 Prize

(SEE FOOT-NOTE.)



DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE FALL OF AN 18-TON TANK WHICH WAS BEING RAISED AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
G. H. Roberts, Arkansas.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) UNIQUE BANQUET IN THE STREET AT SAN FRANCISCO—FRUIT COMMISSION MERCHANTS CELEBRATING THE CLEANING UP OF THEIR SECTION OF THE CITY.
G. W. Miller, California.



DRUG COMPANY'S BUILDING AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UTTERLY DESTROYED BY THE EXPLOSION OF LEAKING GAS—WORKERS (IN CENTRE) CARRYING AWAY THE BODY OF ONE OF THREE VICTIMS.—*Henry N. Levy, Mississippi.*



THOUSANDS CHEERING THE AMERICAN CAR IN THE NEW YORK-TO-PARIS AUTO RACE ON ITS ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO FERRY.
Louis J. Stellmann, California.



TRAIN WRECKERS' DASTARDLY WORK—ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRAIN HURLED DOWN A STEEP BANK NEAR SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—ALL ON BOARD MIRACULOUSLY ESCAPED UNHURT.—*Clarence G. Root, Illinois.*



MRS. ROOSEVELT'S WESTERN TRIP—PRESIDENT'S WIFE (X) ESCORTED BY GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE, LEAVING THE TRAIN AT VICKSBURG, MISS., TO BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "MAYFLOWER."—*Sherrard Clemens, Mississippi.*



COLLEGE STUDENTS IN A STRENUOUS STRUGGLE—SOPHOMORES AND FRESHMEN OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FURIOUSLY BATTLING IN THE ANNUAL "BOWL FIGHT"—A NUMBER OF THE CONTESTANTS WERE INJURED.—*P.-J. Press Bureau, Pennsylvania.*



A CYCLONE IN NEW YORK STATE—FRONT OF A HOUSE AT BINGHAMTON TORN OFF BY A FIERCE STORM WHICH DID GREAT DAMAGE.—*Charles A. Moore, New York.*

TEN DOLLARS FOR A SINGLE PHOTOGRAPH. Photographers, amateur or professional, this interests you. LESLIE'S WEEKLY will pay the sum of ten dollars every week throughout the year for the best photograph of a news interest submitted to this publication. This offer is open to every one. Write the caption for the picture plainly on the back, together with your name and address, and send to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Every picture that does not win the first prize, but is used in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, will be paid for at our regular rates for photographs. Copyrighted photographs must be accompanied by a release. Contestants should send in their pictures with the utmost promptness. The first photo of any event reaching this office is the one most likely to be accepted.

The Man on the Diamond and the Man in the Auto



ELBERFELD, SHORT-STOP AND CAPTAIN
NEW YORK AMERICANS.
Pictorial News Co.



DONOHUE, PITCHER CHICAGO NATIONALS.
Long.



TAYLOR, PITCHER (AT BAT) NEW YORK NATIONALS.
Pictorial News Co.



BARRY, RIGHT-FIELD AND CAPTAIN
ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.
Edmonds.



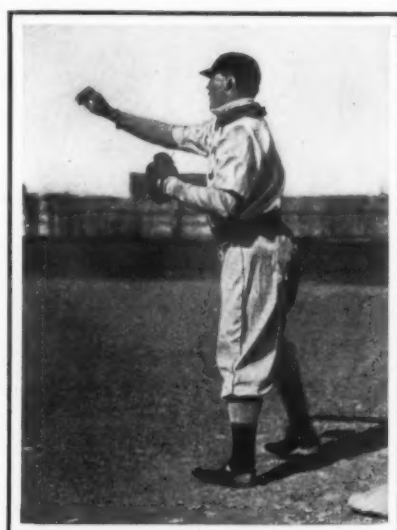
DONLAN, RIGHT-FIELD AND CAPTAIN NEW
YORK NATIONALS.—*Pictorial News Co.*



SHANNON, LEFT-FIELD NEW YORK NA-
TIONALS.—*Pictorial News Co.*



LOBERT, THIRD BASE CINCINNATI NATIONALS.
Ryder.



OVERALL, PITCHER CHICAGO NATIONALS.
Long.



SPENCER, CATCHER ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.
Phillips.



HOGG, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS.
Phillips.



SCHLEI, CATCHER CINCINNATI NATIONALS.
Ryder.



HOUSE, LEFT-FIELD ST. LOUIS NATIONALS
(AN ONEIDA INDIAN).—*Edmonds.*

STAR PLAYERS OF THE BIG LEAGUES AT PRACTICE.

Auto Notes and Comments.

BEFORE the brass work of a car is painted, it should be rubbed with a weak solution of vinegar and salt, or dilute sulphuric acid and water. Then it should be washed with warm water and soap and polished with a dry cloth.

THE AUTOMOBILE will doubtless some day play an important part in military operations. The German army has for several years had an automobile corps of dispatch carriers, and it is about to utilize heavy motor vehicles as army transport wagons. The French army has already adopted these vehicles.

A CHICAGO man has devised what he claims is an effectual preventive of skidding. This is "a clutch which acts as an automatic distributor of the power to the slow wheel, thereby practically eliminating the differential gear." It is said that the device may be put on cars already in use, and that it will increase the efficiency and durability of the automobile.

THE USE of automobile fire engines has been very successful in London, whose fire department is more progressive than that of New York, which has not yet tried this kind of apparatus. The chairman of the London Fire Brigade Committee speaks highly

of the self-propelled engines, and says that they have greatly increased the utility of the brigade. It is probable that London will make, from time to time, additions to the number of its automobile fire engines.

FRANCE has practically demonstrated the utility of the automobile in warfare. In the recent campaign in Morocco a machine fitted with three quick-firing guns took part in the most decisive engagement, where its usefulness was such that its commander, Captain Genty, a well-known French amateur racing motorist, has since been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The chassis was of standard type, forty horse-power, and the usual ground clearance. After it left the ship on which it was transported from France, it was obliged to pass over a great variety of ground, no part of which could by any courtesy be called a road. Rivers always had to be forded, and the level ground was frequently thickly sprinkled with boulders and cactus. Swamps and bogs were succeeded by stretches of sandy waste, in which sand-storms were so violent that the car was nearly buried and had to be dug out.

ONE OF the most important phases of automobile legislation now under consideration is the bill before the Legislature at Albany for the regulation

and registration of motor vehicles in the State of New York. It has the sanction of the American Automobile Association, and conforms as nearly as possible to the uniform motor-vehicle bill as suggested by the legislative board of the American Automobile Association, which is now awaiting action at the hands of the legislators of Massachusetts and Ohio. Among the marked differences between the bill and the present motor-vehicle law are the following: 1. It provides for the annual registration of motor vehicles and for the payment of fees sufficiently large to be equivalent to those of other States. It is believed that the revenue received from this source will amount to at least \$250,000 in the first year. The money thus obtained is to be put in a special fund for the maintenance of State highways. The fees are to be based upon the weight of the machines, varying from two dollars for the lightest to not more than fifteen dollars for the heaviest car. 2. A thorough method of identifying motor vehicles is provided for through the rule that all automobiles shall carry numbers in front and rear, and that the number tags shall be changed in color each year. These numbers are to be issued by the secretary of state. 3. In addition to the usual provision as to lamps, horns, etc., there is an entirely new one prohibiting the use of non-skidding tire devices, except when the highways are covered with ice or snow or are in otherwise dangerous condition.

Easter Photo Special Prize Contest—New York Wins the \$10 Prize



FOUND EGGS ENOUGH FOR HIS EASTER DINNER.
Miss Jessie Brown, Massachusetts.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) CLINGING TO AN EASTER CROSS.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



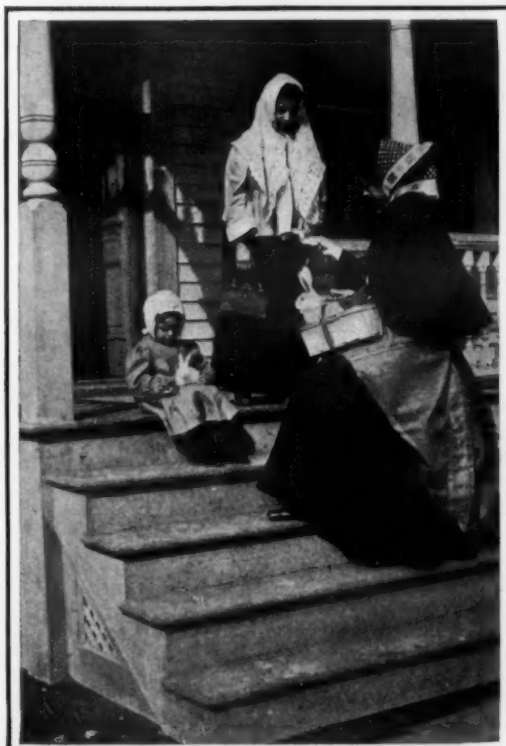
EASTER BEAUTIES.
A. S. Williams, Minnesota.



OUT FOR A DELIGHTFUL EASTER DRIVE.
James Hitchcock, Illinois.



"THAT EASTER RABBIT DIDN'T FORGET ME THIS TIME."
Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



BUYING A LIVE EASTER RABBIT FOR BABY.
Mrs. J. Bernard, Long Island.



LARGEST EASTER EGG IN PENNSYLVANIA INSPECTED BY
A LIVE BUNNY.—*Fred Clemow, Pennsylvania.*



LITTLE LADY COUNTING HER EASTER CHICKENS.
M. E. McDougall, New York.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

SEEING THINGS AS THEY ARE.

By C. D. Wright, President of Clark College

WE HEAR of frauds, the corruption growing out of rebates, post-office scandals, insurance difficulties, until we think the United States is about the worst nation on earth. The trouble is that we look at things with inverted vision. It is so in looking at the corruptions of the past. They recede with time, and our judgment is warped by the perspective and we cannot justly compare the past with the present. Statistics have helped to create this view. We are all the time comparing the more perfect statistics of the present with the crude and imperfect ones of the past. Our comparison is as badly

warped as the statistics. It is so with nearly everything. The more acute the public conscience, the more it recognizes evil. I read in the paper a few months ago that in the year 1905 there were 18,000 more arrests in the city of New York than in the preceding year. One may argue two ways from that statement: First, that crime had increased to that amount; or, second, that crime had not increased, but the law was more effectively executed. So in the comparison of the crime of one community with another. One community which possesses more civilization, more culture, more progress than another, may have a larger criminal list than a community of equal size with less culture, less recognition of law, because in the first community law is executed. Such things show progress, a greater developed public conscience, and a more thorough recognition of the rights of the community. But the pessimist uses them in just the reverse way. With all that is said about the corruption of public officials, I am perfectly satisfied that there never was a time in this country when the devotion and the integrity of public officials stood so high.

SAN FRANCISCO'S WONDERFUL WORK.

By Mayor Taylor, of San Francisco.

THE PLAIN story of restoration since the fire seems like a fairy tale. In the period of nearly two years the building operations filed exceed \$90,000,000. In the case of almost every building the cost exceeds the original estimate. So we may safely assume that the buildings erected since the fire have cost about \$100,000,000. As near as can be ascertained, all but \$4,000,000 of this vast sum is local money. San Francisco can thus point to a great commercial success and to many civil successes, in spite of all her troubles and disasters. If she has not yet had all the successes that we hoped she would have, it is well to recognize this and to realize what the causes have been. They are not peculiar to our city, but belong generally to the later life of our whole country. There are signs of an increased loss of public spirit and of increasing failure to meet obligations, accompanied by a decline in mutual forbearance and the just recognition of each other's rights. But in some of these respects San Francisco has suffered to a pronounced degree. The increasing struggle between capital and labor needs to be composed. It ought to be understood that there is no general conspiracy of capital against labor, and that there can be none. Those who lead the organizations of labor to believe that there is do them a great injury, as well as the public at large. San Francisco has had an undue share of harm from this source. Every workingman has a right, equally with every capitalist, to an open market, a right to the open shop. A government that does not secure this is a false pretense and it is not worth what it costs.

THE COLLEGE AND GOOD LITERATURE.

By William Seaver Woods, Editor of *The Literary Digest*.

THE NUMBER of students in the various colleges in America to-day is reckoned at about 150,000, and if our colleges can turn out an army of 150,000 every four years, charged with the leaven of idealism, I think that before long there will begin to be results. Over on the other side of the water, where literature seems to be in full flower, the national wealth is in the hands of a few great families, and the young man who is born poor is pretty sure to stay poor. It is easier for such a young man to turn to the consolations of literature and accept the assurance of the philosophers that wealth is a curse and never brings happiness. So, while the magnates are winning great fortunes in

the far East, he writes stories and poems about it. In America the young man of ability can take his choice. He can either go into business and wish later that he had gone into literature, or he can go into literature and wish he had gone into business. That is, if he is unsuccessful. But as for the man who really has the divine fire, I never heard of one who was sorry for it. We cannot have, and we do not want, a literature founded on the denial of opportunity to rising young men to make their choice, but we can have a literature founded on the deliberate choice of the best minds to seek the best things; and when we have that, America is likely to have the best literature.

Where the Easter Lilies Go.

OH! WHERE do the Easter lilies go—
The starry lilies, as pure as snow—
When their waxen petals are folded up
And the fragrance is gone from each ivory cup?
Do they fade and fall in the twilight gray
And die at the close of Easter Day,
When the echoing organ-notes expire
And hushed are the tones of the vested choir?

The Easter lilies, perfumed and pale,
Are gathered up from the altar-rail
By angel hands, and are borne afar
And fashioned each in a silver star.
Above the spire of the church-tower high
They are set in gardens up in the sky,
Anew each evening to bud and blow
And shed their beauty on earth below.

MINNA IRVING.

HARDSHIPS OF AMERICAN AMBASSADORS.

By Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Germany.

IT IS not generally known, but it is a fact, that with the salary of the present time the United States service is the most difficult government in the world for an ambassador to serve properly, because, with \$17,000 a year, he is obliged to rent a house, meet his personal and domestic expenses, and entertain according to his official position in the country to which he is accredited. This is impossible, and it has led to the belief in America that no one but a rich man can accept the appointment to an embassy. The idea is a bad one for the country; it is totally un-American and entirely wrong in principle. It is a fact that many of the ablest and most suitable men we have in America are not rich men. From this point of view, the question ought to be considered very seriously at home. In treating the subject of the establishment and entertaining of an ambassador abroad, it must be remembered that this is not a question of sending Mr. So-and-So with his family to live in ease and comfort for a term of years in Europe. On the contrary, the individual sent counts for comparatively little, by himself, but the ambassador of the United States of America is a person who represents the whole nation; he is received as such and treated as such. The national pride of every American demands that he shall represent properly and live up to his station. He is the recipient of very many social courtesies and acts of politeness which he is obliged, of course, to return in kind. His colleagues, the ambassadors of Germany and England and France, do these things in mansions which belong to their governments, and with salaries which are twice as large as his, or even more.

OUR COMPOSITE POPULATION ON TRIAL.

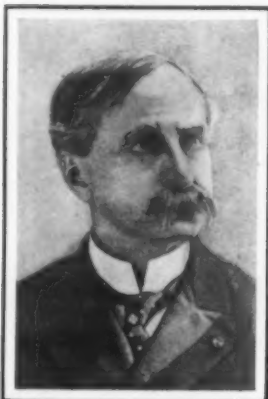
By Secretary of War Taft.

AS WE look to the founding of this government, we can find from time to time tests of the national character which have served to bring out and strengthen the virtues of the new race, sometimes by war and sometimes by political issues which had deeply-colored moral aspects. It is probable that during the next decade we shall have to pass through such another moral test. Are we not justified in believing that the composite American of to-day, in spite of the enervation of wealth and luxury, will, when the trial comes, show the same sturdy virtues that have kept the nation on the upward path of moral progress since the Puritans of New England, the Dutchmen of New York, the Irish Catholics of Maryland, and the Cavaliers of Virginia united in one common cause and amalgamated in one common type of American to make this country a nation?

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

By Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University.

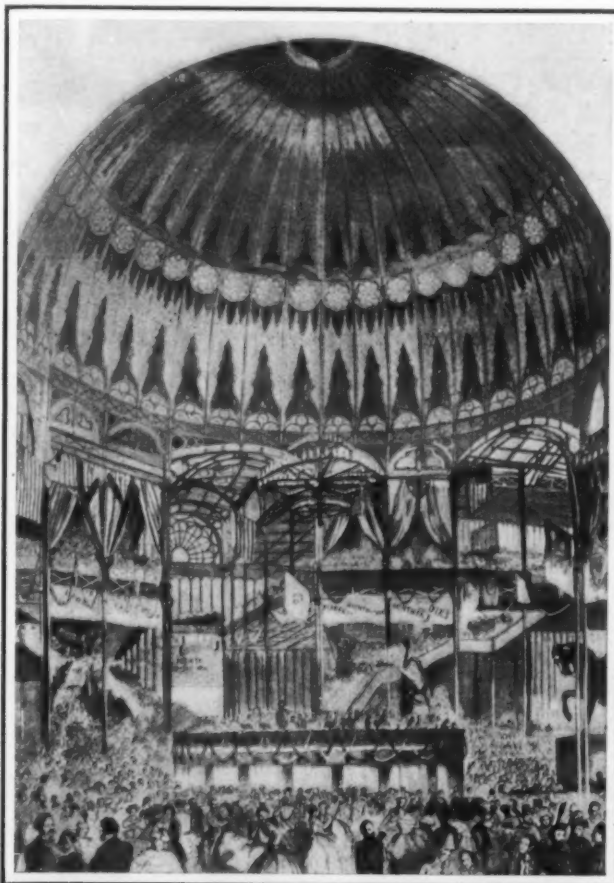
EVILS in corporation and in individual enterprise will be corrected by strong, thinking brains as we move forward. We never shall go backward. We must go forward. What we need is not a riotous clamor against organized capital, but we should develop our young men to a capacity and arouse in them a loyalty that will prepare them to go into Congress and intelligently legislate safe adjustments of these gigantic forces of the times, and the largest possible forms of business in manufacture, trade, and industry to the State and to all the civil rights of men by sound principles of progress and prosperity. The very magnitude of the age has imposed upon man the obligation of presenting to its service his utmost powers. He must be as great as the things he makes and the things he attempts to control. The plain man, the workingman, must be a philosopher and statesman. The means are at hand. The world is full of books. The workingman of our cities could carry home at night the best thinking, the latest discoveries, the most practical sciences, the most inspiring discussions of the great questions of the age for about what it cost him that day for his beer. Ten minutes with his minister, his priest, his rabbi, or the school-teacher will give him the necessary hints for wise selection of subjects. It is startling, if not appalling, to think of such a country as ours, in such an age, with such mighty forces, and with movements so vast, governed by voters who cannot grasp its tremendous problems, but who are the traffic and barter of the politician with his yellow newspaper.



CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
President of Clark College



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,
American ambassador to Germany.



GRAND CHARITY FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW YORK, ON APRIL 18TH, 1858, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUNTER WOODS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



DELEGATION OF PONCA INDIAN CHIEFS FROM NEBRASKA WHO VISITED WASHINGTON TO TELL THEIR GRIEVANCES TO THE PRESIDENT.

PICTURES OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, April 17th, 1858, and copyrighted.

Strange Scenes of Easter Week in Jerusalem

By Eugenie M. Shipley

"JERUSALEM!" The train pulled slowly into the station. Lucile and I hastened to the open window, with the one thought predominating all else: Were we in a sufficient state of holiness to enter the sacred city? We alighted from the car in a disagreeable, drizzly rain, while spread before us was an area of soft, oozy mud, ankle-deep, which made a safe transit to the omnibus a matter of some speculation. Our first impression of Jerusalem was decidedly disappointing. An hour later, however, while partaking of tea of our own brewing, in a hotel "outside the gate," our enthusiasm revived.

After three days of quiet sight-seeing, we went on Thursday to witness the impressive and exciting scenes incident to the day of the "washing of the feet," by the Greek Patriarch, in front of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Saleem Salam, our dragoman, had secured seats for us on the flat roof of a private house, facing the church. After having climbed a rickety ladder, we found that our seats were already occupied; but I prevailed on Lucile to support me in a dash I was about to make for a raised platform with a few empty chairs. I was told that those chairs were reserved for Prince Alexandrovitch and suite. As the august individual had not made his appearance yet, I determined to obtain one of the coveted chairs. I walked up to the cavass—a sort of policeman and autocrat in the Orient—and began the attack. I started with my most guttural Russian, then took refuge in persuasive French, accompanied by an appropriate smile; but the cavass remained obdurate. I fared no better with German and English. Finally, nothing was left to me but the possible efficacy of that almighty language—a big silver coin. I had already taken out my purse, when the prince and his suite appeared. When the ladies and gentlemen had taken their seats, there was still room enough for two persons to stand. Without waiting for a formal introduction, I asked the prince to let us stand on the platform, and in another minute Lucile and I were looking down on the wonderful scene below from the most enviable vantage-point on the square.

A dense mass of human beings had crowded into the open square. The roofs of all the adjoining buildings were covered. Every window, every capstone, or projecting bit of wall was full of eager faces. In the centre of the square stood a platform with thirteen seats, for twelve bishops and the Patriarch, representing the twelve apostles and the Lord himself. The procession soon began, headed by eight youthful priests with smooth faces and hair long enough to reach to the waist. Then followed the Patriarch himself, gorgeously attired in a white and gold surplice, on his head a crown studded with precious stones. He had the sharp-cut features and the general bearing of a Svengali, but wore glasses, which somewhat affected the resemblance. He wore his hair long and had a fine Oriental beard, which he stroked several times—an action that seemed little consistent with patriarchal dignity.

Facing the Patriarch stood one of the young priests, reading the passage from the Gospel of St. John, in which the humility of Jesus is narrated in simple terms. At the conclusion of the reading the same priest stepped forward and, assisted by two more, slowly divested the Patriarch of his gorgeous outer garments. They also took off his crown, which they placed on the lap of St. John, the beloved disciple. Rid of his cumbersome vestments, the Patriarch girded himself with a large Turkish towel and threw another over his left shoulder. A silver basin filled with rose-water was handed him. The disciple sitting at the left farther end took off his right shoe and stocking and dipped his foot into the basin. The Patriarch slightly laved it, dried it with the towel on his shoulder, and kissed it. He then moved on to the rest. When he came to St. Peter this refractory individual refused to have his foot washed. He had to be remonstrated with, until, at length, he reluctantly yielded. What the Patriarch said, and what St. Peter replied, could not be heard. The apostle read his answer from a paper which he took out of his pocket.

Next the Patriarch and three priests represented the "agony" in the Garden of Gethsemane, the former kneeling at the foot of the staircase leading to the platform, while the latter represented the sleeping disciples a short distance away. This representation in the light of day of that most memorable night in

the life of our Lord seemed to us revolting. Finally, a bouquet was handed the Patriarch, who dipped it into the rose water in the basin and sprinkled the eager crowd with it.

The evening of Good Friday was monopolized by the Latin community, although the Greek Christians were present in large, unwashed quantities, and looked contemptuously on what they called the idolatry of the Roman Church. The service was elaborate. The highest pitch of religious excitement, however, was reached on Saturday, the day of the holy fire, when a flame from heaven is supposed to descend into the Chapel of the Tomb, in the presence of the Greek Patriarch, who passes it on to those near the openings, by whom it is in turn handed on, until it has reached every part of Palestine.

The lower floor of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre has in its nave a rotunda, with the Chapel of the Tomb in the centre, an open square around it for the pilgrims, and galleries for the spectators. Above the chapel is the great dome. As it is an object of ambition to be the first to catch the sacred flame, the places just in front of the aperture in the Chapel of the Tomb from which the fire is going to issue are sold at auction. We heard of an Armenian having paid \$300 for the best place. Those who are not able to pay for a front place remain in the church the whole night between Friday and Saturday.

Saleem Salam had procured us seats in one of the galleries above. We were just opposite the aforesaid aperture, in an excellent place from which to witness the whole scene. And what a scene it was! The church was packed, there being about six thousand persons present. Before the excitement had become too great, a lane was formed by two circles of Turkish soldiers. At about noon this circular lane was suddenly broken through by a tangled group of outsiders, rolling in like a tide, surging in every direction with a noise like the roaring of the sea. Foremost of those rushing in were a number of young men with bared arms and legs, stripped as for a race. They started in a run around the chapel, clapping their hands and setting up a wild howl, of which the chief burden was, "Our feast is the feast of God, and

the Jews' feast is the feast of monkeys." Then again, by way of variation, "We are Christians, our feast is the feast of Christ, but the Jews' feast is the feast of devils and murderers." Mr. P., a young English clergyman who understood Arabic, assured us that some of the secular songs they sang would not be tolerated in music halls. What had begun in the lesser groups soon grew in extent, until at last the whole building re-echoed with awful shrieks and howls.

Gradually, however, the frenzy subsided, order was in some degree restored; the procession from the Greek chapel began. Slowly the processionists stepped forward, singing the solemn chants of the church, of Basil and Chrysostom, with which a new outburst of savage yells mingled growsomely. First came the Greek Patriarch, followed by the clergy and some pillars of the church, carrying embroidered banners. Among those pillars was our own Saleem Salam, who, with tears in his eyes, told us that he would not sell the privilege of carrying a banner for \$10,000. Next came the Armenians, then the Copts, the Syrians, and the Abyssinians. The Church of Rome centuries ago denounced the belief in the holy fire as a gross superstition. Every believer in the immense throng had at least one candle, many had three, bound together, representing the Trinity, while others had thirty-three, each one of them for a year in the life of our Lord.

Three times the procession circled round the Chapel of the Tomb, and then came the supreme moment, when the Greek Patriarch entered the chapel. All lights were extinguished, the church was in darkness, and for the first time in almost breathless silence. The high priest had entered into the Holy of Holies, and was praying for a speedy manifestation of the miracle. The stillness lasted but a few moments, when suddenly there appeared at the aperture a bright flame as of burning wood. It is impossible to give an accurate description of what followed now, as any distinct feature was lost in the universal whirl of excitement. The fire that was caught by the Armenian who paid \$300 for the privilege in an instant flashed in the eyes of the great assembly, and soon spread from hand to hand, from taper to taper, until at last the whole edifice from gallery to gallery, and through the area below, was one wide blaze of thousands of burning candles.

According to some travelers, the Patriarch now used to be carried out of the chapel on the shoulders of the people in a fainting state, to give the impression that he was overcome by the glory of the Almighty, from whose presence he was believed to have come. But on this occasion he walked out of the chapel as sprightly as the general confusion would permit him. He good-humoredly submitted his hand to be kissed by all the high dignitaries of the different sects, and then went home to eat, drink, and make merry, for it is an open secret that neither he nor the higher class of priests even pretend to believe in the genuineness of the miracle.

The next day, Easter Sunday, was ushered in by the ringing of all the bells in the city and vicinity. Mr. P., had told us that the Protestant communities were going to hold service on the new Calvary, a hill outside the Damascus Gate, and commonly known as Gordon's Calvary. We went out to the hill with Bible, hymn-book, and camp-stool at half-past six A. M. It was a fine morning—for Jerusalem. The view from the hill with Jerusalem at its feet, the Mount of Olives and the valley of Jehoshaphat on one side, and the new quarter of the city on the other, was glorious. There were some fifty tourists present, mostly English and Americans, of all creeds and denominations, but all actuated by one strong desire, namely, to efface the unfavorable impression of the past week by some healthy, life-giving reading from the unadulterated Word of God. A fervent prayer opened the service, followed by a few hymns. Then came a touching sermon, preached by Mr. Hall, missionary in Syria, and finally the hymn, "Crown Him King of Glory."

But the world is made up of incongruities. Only a short stone's throw from where we were, thrilled with the solemnity of the moment, a group of Bedouins, men and women, scantily clad, played dice, smoked, and swore. Their laughter mingled like a discord with our voices, and seemed little in keeping with the profound peace that reigned in nature and within us, and that made this day one never to be forgotten.



MRS. RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT, WHO IS EXPECTED TO MAKE A SPEECH NOMINATING HER FATHER, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, FOR PRESIDENT AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—POLITICS DOES NOT AFFECT HER DEVOTION TO HER CHILDREN.

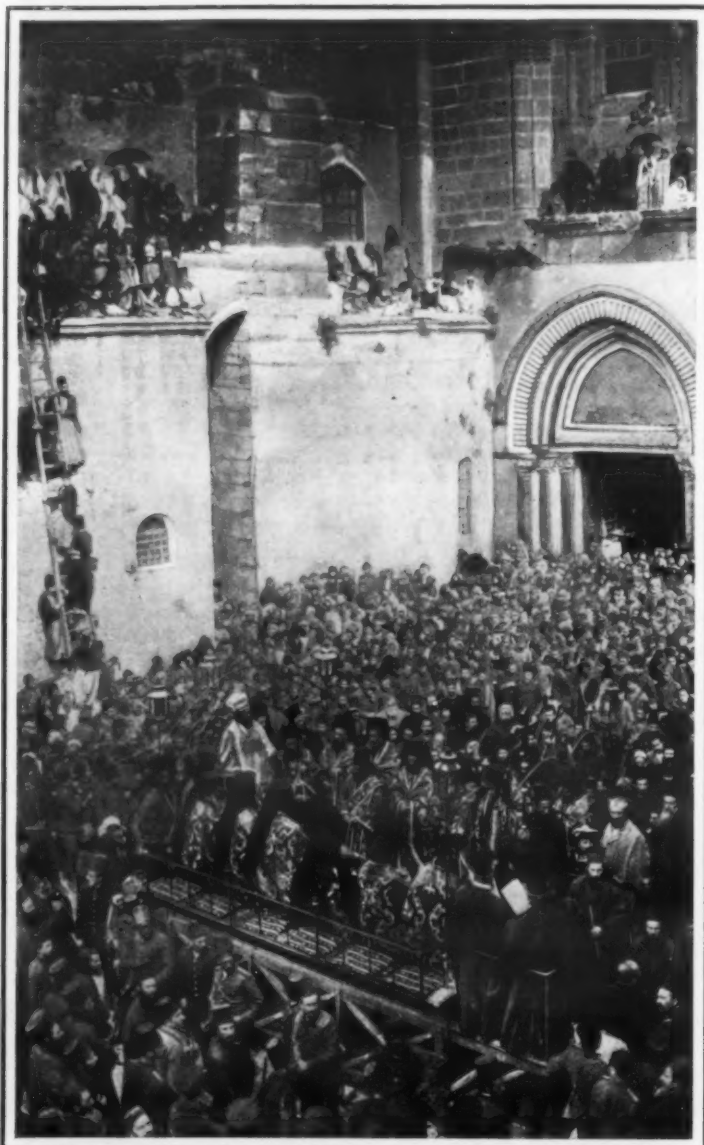


MEETING-PLACE OF THE COMING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION—THE NEW AUDITORIUM AT DENVER, COL., IN WHICH THE NEXT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT WILL BE CHOSEN.

Photograph by J. W. Kelley. Copyright, 1908, Williamson-Hoffner, Denver.

DEMOCRACY PLANNING TO SELECT A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Leading Figures and Scenes in Jerusalem's Easter Week



A REMARKABLE SCENE IN JERUSALEM—CROWD WATCHING THE CEREMONY OF "THE WASHING OF THE FEET," PERFORMED BY THE GREEK PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM, NEAR THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.



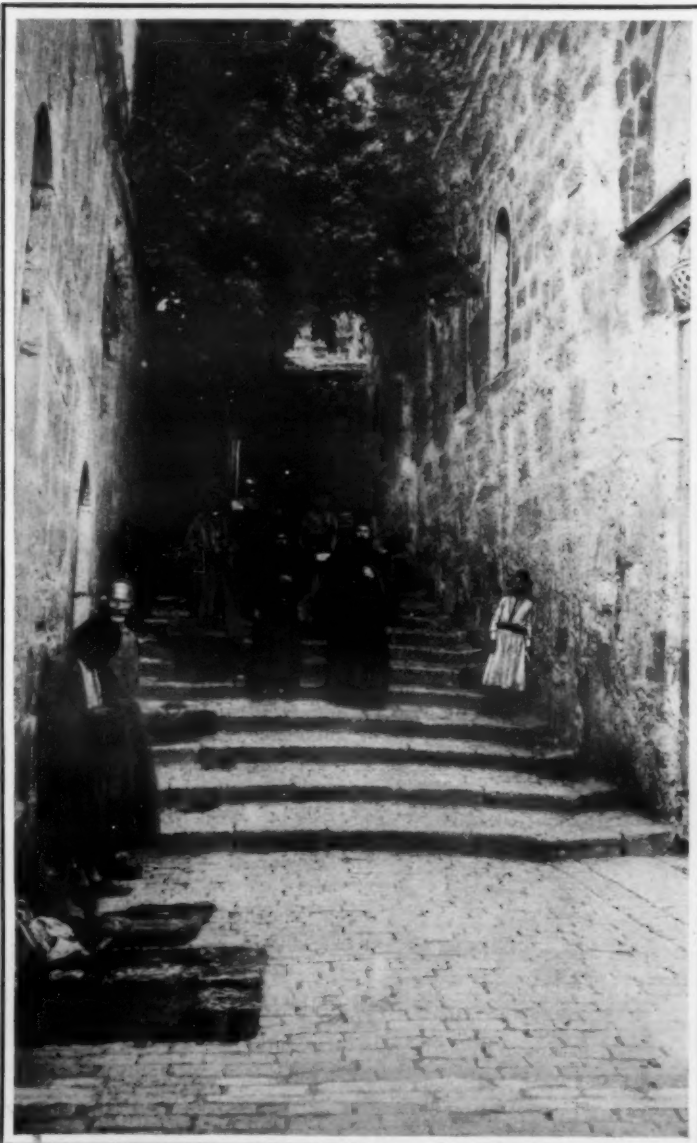
THE DAMASCUS GATE, OUTSIDE OF WHICH SIMPLE EASTER SERVICES WERE HELD.



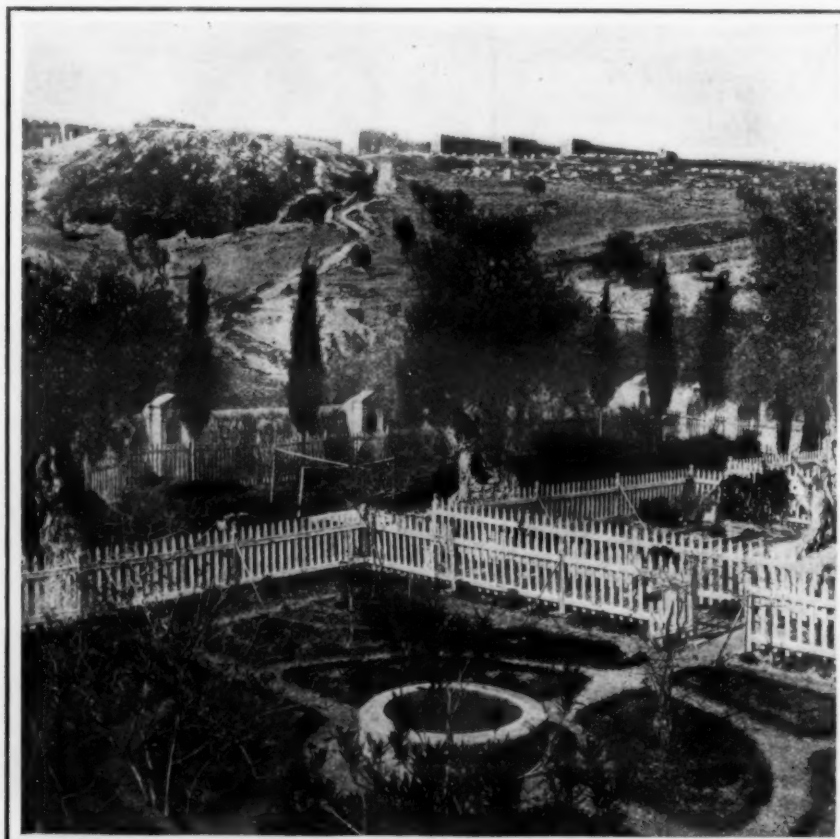
THE ORTHODOX GREEK PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.



THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM.



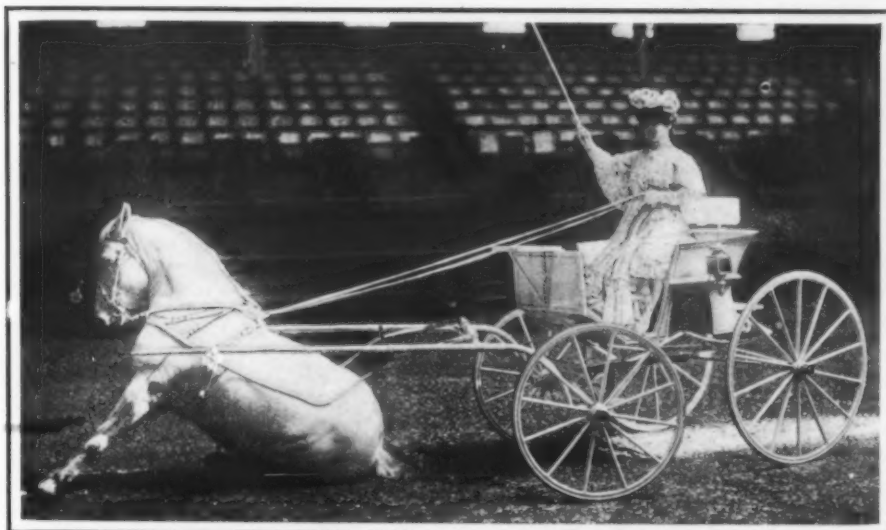
A NOTED PASSAGEWAY—STEPS LEADING TO THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.



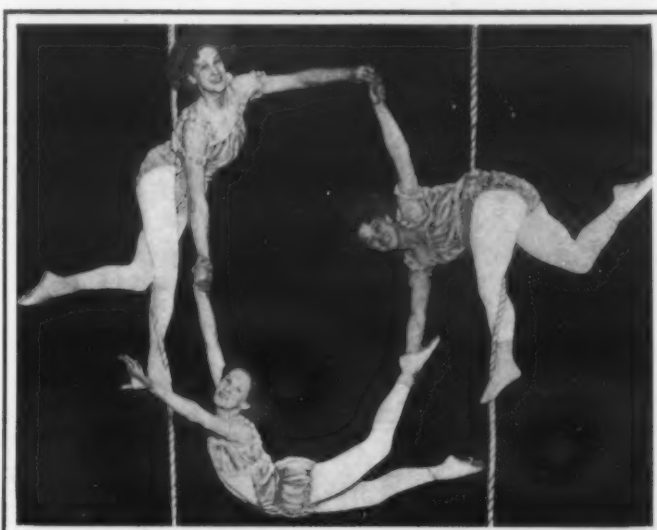
GENERAL VIEW OF THE HISTORIC GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

Photographs by J. M. Brainerd. See page 371.

Women Who Perform Wonderful Feats at Barnum & Bailey's Show



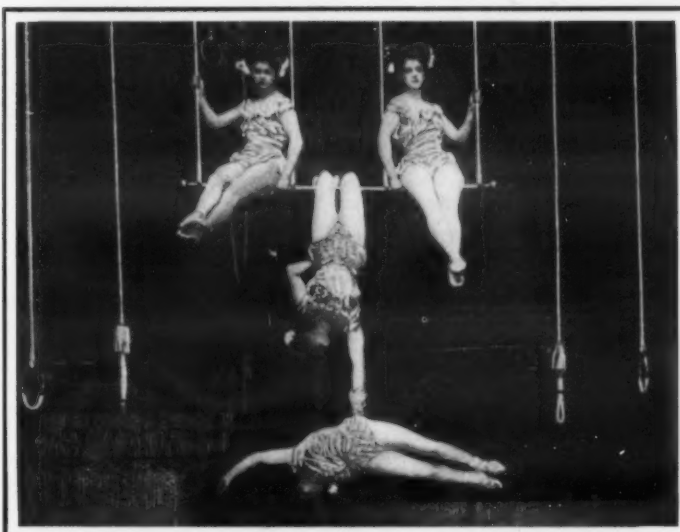
LOUISE STICKNEY, A PERFORMER WHO IS THE PERSONIFICATION OF YOUTH.
Hall.



FAMOUS EQUILIBRISTS—THE IRMA TRIO, WHO FORM BEAUTIFUL PICTURES WHILE DOING DARING "STUNTS."



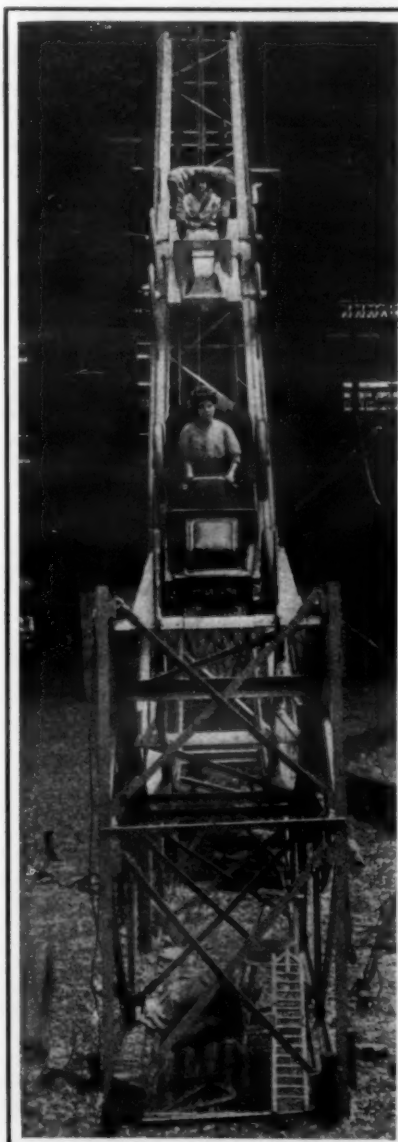
A PERFORMER IN STREET COSTUME—JULIA SHIPP RETURNING FROM A SHOPPING EXPEDITION.



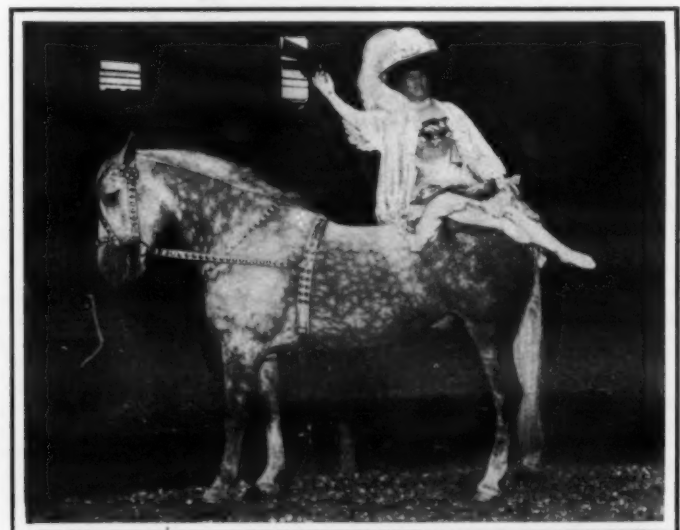
THE LEAMY, LADIES—FOUR PRETTY GERMAN GIRLS WHO HAVE MUSCLES LIKE STEEL AND ARE SPLENDID SPECIMENS OF PHYSICAL PERFECTION.



THE IRMA TRIO SPENDING THEIR TIME OUT OF CIRCUS HOURS IN "SEEING NEW YORK."



JULIA SHIPP, A SKILLED RIDER AND LEADING SPIRIT IN CIRCUS SOCIAL LIFE.



WOTAN AND HER MARVELOUS ARABIAN HORSE ASCENDING TO THE ROOF OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ON A SWAYING PLATFORM.



BEHIND THE SCENES—PERFORMERS REPRESENTING FIVE NATIONS IN THE WOMEN'S DRESSING-ROOM.

A THRILLING FEAT—LA RAGUE SISTERS IN THE FAMOUS "DASH OF DEATH."

The Feminine Side of Sawdust and Spangles

By Harriet Quimby

TO ONE sitting in an arena box at Barnum and Bailey's, and attempting the distracting problem of trying to keep tabs on three rings at the same time—a half-dozen acrobats on a flying trapeze in one, a herd of baby elephants posing in living pictures in another, and a couple of fair equestriennes doing what seem to the onlooker impossible things on and off the back of a portly gray horse that gallops evenly round and round the third ring—it scarcely occurs, in the lively procession of mental gymnastics, that there is a domestic side to circus life. Under the glare of thousands of electric bulbs, where tarlatan-skirted fairies dash by on flying steeds and men stand on their heads with apparently as much comfort as on their heels, it seems incredible, even upon reflection, that the fairies, the reversed men, and the various creatures of resplendent garments are serious-minded fathers and mothers, each representing a little home 'way off somewhere—a home with children in it. But that is what they are.

Cupid, aided by propinquity, fairly revels in a circus; consequently performers, like actors and actresses, are married early, and the majority of them have families to which they hie during their vacation months between seasons. During the thirty-three weeks of regular road life, with two performances a day, it is difficult to maintain even the semblance of family life; yet, after all, the real home is where the heart is, and in the circus some entire families travel and perform together, and nearly every member of the circus has some relative under the same roof, who, if not a performer, is one of the hundreds of workers required in the management of a big show.

It was still a couple of hours before noon, and scrub-women were plying brooms and dusters in Madison Square Garden, New York. The band of fifty pieces boomed out popular selections, and here and there performers in street dress were going through their acts. To the left a group of children amused themselves watching each other perform simple tricks—turning somersaults and trying to fall square on their backs in the net, the first and one of the most important lessons in an acrobat's career. "There you will see the domestic side of a circus," said Dexter Fellows, the popular host of the press room, pointing to a family of six Germans, all of whom were encouraging a little girl to execute a triple somersault in the air and land on the shoulders of one of the men. "There is another," indicating a pretty little woman in unconventional costume of street dress tucked up around her waist until shortened to riding length, who jumped on the back of a galloping horse and poised for a second on the tip of her pretty foot, while her husband smiled approvingly and suggested other poses. The performer was Mrs. Shipp, and the man her husband, the chief equestrian of the circus.

Wherever there are women and children there is bound to be a certain amount of home atmosphere. This statement, made by one of the performers, was borne out by the domestic picture discovered on the other side of the centre ring. An acrobat, awaiting the arrangement of ropes for his morning rehearsal, held a small boy on his knee, and both pored over a morning paper, the boy picking out words that he recognized and the father correcting his pronunciation. Last year, when there were many more children in the circus than there are now, one of the riders organized a regular morning school for the little ones. This year, when the circus leaves New York and has entered upon a regular road season, some system of education will again be adopted for the children.

As the hands of the clock crawled around, one after another of the performers strolled in and paused for a moment to chat. Three trim young girls, looking like Parisians, but speaking like English girls, which they proved to be, were presented by Mr. Fellows as the Irma trio. All who have attended the circus will remember them in the centre ring, forming beautiful pictures in mid-air, and finally sliding down the rope in difficult positions and looking like wingless angels arranged on a Christmas card. From their appearance it would be impossible to guess their profession, and it would be equally impossible from their conversation, for they apparently preferred discussing the Flatiron Building and the elevated railroad, which they had lately seen for the first time, to talking about their work, which they have been doing since they were children. "Come and see us in the dressing-room," they chorused, and their places were taken by the Leamy sisters, fresh from a Central Park excursion. The Leamys, who have one of the most important acts in the circus this year—acts that require strength and endurance—are pretty German girls—each of them under twenty.

The youthful appearance of all circus celebrities never fails to elicit a word of astonishment. A girl of apparently nineteen is accompanied by one that looks eighteen, yet they are mother and daughter. Circus women grow up until they are twenty, then they stop, not counting birthdays, but looking them. "How do you do it?" was asked petite Louise Stickney, who does a little-girl act with a white pony and white cart. "Life in the open air and constant exercise, I suppose," she explained, with a pretty flush of appreciation. Despite the childish appearance of this little woman, Mrs. Stickney is the proud mother of a ten-year-old boy, whom she and her husband are keeping far from the circus. He is attending school, and,



MRS. LOUISE STICKNEY, WHO LOOKS AS YOUTHFUL IN THE RING AS HER OWN LITTLE BOY IS.

when his education is more advanced, they hope that he will develop talent for the legitimate. It is the bright star of all circus people that their children will enter the legitimate—a hope that is too often foiled, for there is more in inheritance than in training, and it is difficult for a child of parents who have spent their lives in the ring not to have a love for the glitter and excitement, and for the smell of the sawdust.

A general air of optimism pervades a circus. Performers seldom confess that they are tired, and never that they are sick. The suggestion that one should be nervous in doing a dangerous act in midair is pooh-poohed. It is a notable fact that a circus woman will not admit for a moment that she feels the slightest doubt of her ability, and the very mention of sickness occasions a little flare of temper, which proves that unconsciously the circus folk abide by the principal laws of mental therapeutics, and thereby ward off many ails that would no doubt otherwise assail them. All circus folk are firm believers in suggestion, and those accustomed to training have discovered that it is possible for the human being to accomplish much where the will is firm, and nothing where there is no faith in self.

Animal trainers know more about will power, hypnotism, and suggestion than do the writers of books on the subjects, because it is a part of their very existence. People wonder why Wotan talks to her horse, who is raised with her on a tiny, swaying platform, which, should he make one move forward or backward, would tilt and throw horse and rider to the arena below. This horse ascends in a balloon to the tiptop of Madison Square Garden. Up, up they go, the rider talking constantly and the horse's eyes blazing with intelligence. Up, until the extreme height is reached, when a fizz of fireworks around the platform raises the hair of the onlookers, who expect every moment to witness a tragedy. But the horse stands like a graven image, moving not a fraction of an inch from his original position. There can be no doubt that Wotan and her horse are in mental accord, and the supreme courage of the woman sustains the courage of the beast, that with another rider would no doubt speedily come to grief. One hundred and thirty horses were tried out before one could be found that would submit to the training. The horse that with Wotan performs the remarkable feat that has been the sensation of the circus this year is part Arabian, and is possessed of almost human intelligence.

Nothing can afford a better idea of the variety and picturesqueness of circus life than the medley of strange human beings that crowd into the women's dressing-rooms. At Madison Square Garden two large rooms are required to accommodate them, for more than half the performers are women. These rooms are large apartments, divided by imaginary lines into spaces about four feet square. Each square is furnished with a trunk, upon which rests a mirror, a make-up box, and sometimes a work-basket. On the floor is a collection of strange foot-gear—wooden shoes for the Germans and Italians, and sandals for the English and Americans—outer shoes which are slipped over the performing shoes, that the latter may not be soiled in the grand promenade around the arena in the sawdust. None of the women have maids, although frequently mother and daughter dress together and one helps the other, as is also the case with sisters and members of troupes.

In one of the dressing-rooms, comfortably clad in kimonos, bathrobes, and negligees of more pretentious character, were seen various members of the show. The Irma sisters were engaged upon dainty pieces of linen exquisitely embroidered. "We are

just putting these together now," they explained. "They are pick-up work, you know. We do a little every day, and at the end of the season it is surprising how much is accomplished." So saying, she held up a piece of lingerie that even in Paris, where hand-work is cheap, would cost a neat sum, and which in America would mean bankruptcy to a slim purse. The elder of the Leamy sisters was knitting with long wooden needles, and a pink shawl was rapidly taking shape under her deft fingers. Other women were working, some sewing on costumes, for many of the circus women make their own clothes; others making tea over tiny spirit lamps; and still others were just sitting and staring into space, their minds probably far away across the Atlantic, whence the majority of circus performers hail. In the dressing-room below, Mrs. Shipp displayed a pair of beautiful Battenberg curtains, all ready for the little home in Illinois. Many of the Americans were making sofa cushions.

"Are you nervous? Isn't it necessary to keep perfectly quiet to conserve your strength for your work in the ring?" was asked of the elder Leamy sister, who, although only a slender young girl, hangs alternately by her neck and her heels to a bar on a swinging trapeze in midair, and, not content with this, sustains the weight of one of her sisters, who revolves round and round.

"Nervous? I don't know what that means, and I have never had a sick day in my life—that is, sick enough to leave the ring. Diet? No; not at all. We all of us eat whatever we please, only we do not eat for a couple of hours before a performance."

Over in a part of the dressing-room by themselves were the sisters La Rague—they all seem to be sisters in a circus, but in this instance the sisters hail from different cities and from different nations as well. The La Ragues do the thrilling loop-the-loop automobile act. "Aren't you nervous either?" they were asked. "Not a bit," came a prompt reply from all four of them, two of whom ride for the afternoon performance and the other two in the evening.

"Nervous? What for? Don't folks go to Coney Island and pay their money for riding on the railways and flying-machines and loop-the-loops that are just as dangerous as our act? Are they nervous? We are protected on every side by the management, and great care is taken that nothing happens. I have been doing this for two seasons now, and I never felt better in my life," said the good-looking Philadelphia girl who did the talking for the others. "I love the open air, and the circus is really a health resort. Sick people join the circus to get well, and the well ones stay well"—which statement was later corroborated by the management, who said that hundreds of applicants for odd jobs about the circus are men afflicted with lung trouble. They want the open-air life, and a season with a circus, if one has the strength to stand the work, does wonders for a pale-looking person used to the confinement of an office.

Very little sociability exists in the circus dressing-room. One acrobat explained, and the others agreed that she was right, "Sociability in the dressing-room creates trouble all around. Borrowers of make-up need little encouragement, and gossip begins the moment the bars of formality are lowered." A scene, somewhat weird to the stranger, is that of the performers limbering up before the entertainment. In various stages of dress the women, each in their little square, turn and twist, bend backward and forward, and give ballet kicks; and still others are getting their shoulders and arms supple for the work in the ring. Round, white arms, that look so tender that if one should grasp them the fingers would sink into the flesh, are illusions—they are as hard as velvet-covered steel, and, in the case of trapeze performers and aerial artists, the white arms terminate in hands that are as calloused as a plowman's. Often the callouses reach a depth of half an inch, and the owners of such hands are pleased to have them so, because tender palms would mean danger on the ropes. Occasionally a white arm is streaked with broken blood-vessels, which spread over the flesh like tracings of red and blue indelible pencil. They are caused by too much strain on the muscles. But sympathy—that is, verbal sympathy—is laughed to scorn by circus women. They are in love with their profession. Have they not chosen it, and have not their parents, and in many instances their grandparents as well, found circus life to their liking? Despite the life and its apparent hardships, there are abundant proofs that circus people live to good old ages. The majority that have not suffered accident pass their eightieth year and are hale and hearty.

There are occasional children in the dressing-rooms—children of twelve or fourteen. But, as one performer remarked, there are in reality no circus children—they are little men and women. Children of the circus eschew childish pastimes. They like to rehearse, there is keen rivalry between them, and their one ambition is to grow up and reach the skill required in the centre ring. They regard other children as babies compared with themselves, and they are right in some senses of the word. When responsibility begins, childhood flies.

Harriet Quimby

Historic Buildings in New York That Are to Be Torn Down



DEMOLISHING MADISON SQUARE THEATRE IN WHICH THE WORLD'S GREATEST ACTORS HAVE PLAYED.



FAMOUS FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL WHERE MANY EMINENT PERSONS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD HAVE BEEN ENTERTAINED.

Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

Flooding England with American Hops.

HOP-GROWERS in England are very much exercised over the recent heavy importations into that country of hops from America. One steamer alone carried from New York 3,000 tons, or 36,000 bales, of the American product, which nearly equals one-third of the average annual importation into Great Britain. The English hop industry is in a bad condition, owing to American and German competition. English brewers favor the use of American hops along with the home-grown article, as they think this improves the brew. There is no tariff on hops in England, but, because of the competition they are obliged to face, the English hop-growers are rapidly becoming protectionists.

Devout Thieves of Mexico.

MEXICANS of the lower classes are extremely devout, each of them having his or her favorite saint, who is supplicated on all occasions. Bull-fighters are under the special protection of the Virgin del Pilar, and the Virgin de la Cruz watches over stone-masons, who place a cross in her honor at the top of the building on which they work, trusting in it for protection from accidents. San Antonio is the patron saint of marriageable girls, who make their most valuable offerings to him in the hope of securing husbands. Not the least devout are the people who are engaged in evil and criminal pursuits. The ancient church of the Virgin de la Soledad, on the outskirts of Mexico City, is frequented by women of bad character and by bandits. The former are liberal contributors to the church, and it is said that most Mexican criminals wear a scapulary, with the image of the Virgin de la Soledad. In the dictatorship of General Santa Anna, a wagon-train en route to Vera Cruz was robbed, and no clue to the robbers was found until the officials learned the name of the man who had paid for the masses at La Soledad on the day before the crime was committed. Investigation showed that he had been the leader of the bandits.

One of Albany's Busiest Men of Affairs.

MR. GEORGE PORTER HILTON, of Albany, is a man of affairs, of varied talents, and broad culture, who typically represents the influence exerted by the young blood of the present generation in industries of progress and great enterprise, particularly in the "old Dutch city," the capital of the Empire State. Mr. Hilton's life is one of ceaseless activity, which leaves its impress of force of character and spirit of geniality on his associates both in business life and social circles. In addition to being president of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hilton is one of the members of the John G. Myers



GEORGE PORTER HILTON, Of Albany, merchant, banker, clubman, president of Chamber of Commerce, etc.

Company, which conducts the leading department store in eastern New York; vice-president of the Albany Trust Company, director of the United Traction Company, treasurer and trustee of the Corning Foundation, treasurer of the Cathedral of All Saints, director of the First National Bank, trustee of the Albany Medical College, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Yacht Club, University

Club of New York, the Triton Club of Canada, and the Fort Orange, Albany, University, Racquet, and Country clubs of Albany.

Mr. Hilton by profession is a civil engineer. He at one time was vice-president of the Hilton Bridge Construction Company, and it was during his administration that the various viaducts that span the gullies in different parts of Albany were erected. Mr. Hilton was graduated from the Albany High School and from Amherst College. In 1898 he was colonel and assistant inspector-general of the State National Guard. In 1899 he married Miss Jessie Kenyon Myers, daughter of the late John G. Myers. They have one son, John G. Colonel Hilton's town house is at 240 State Street, Albany, and he has a country residence, "Stroomzeit," at Saugerties, N. Y.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

JOSEPH HOWARD, JR., one of the best-known newspaper men in the United States, at New York, March 31st, aged 74.

James Jeffrey Roche, American consul, poet, author, and editor, at Berne, Switzerland, April 3d, aged 61.

Robert Ambrose, well-known musician and composer, at Hamilton, Ontario, April 2d, aged 84.

Benjamin Curtis Porter, portrait and figure painter, at New York, April 2d, aged 65.

Rev. Frederick Mayer Bird, author, editor, and magazine writer, at South Bethlehem, Pa., April 2d, aged 70.

George O. Barnes, Kentucky's famous evangelist, at Sanibel Island, Fla., April 4th, aged 84.

Riley Grannan, one of the greatest race-track plungers in America, at Rawhide, Nev., April 3d, aged 46.

Mortimer Murdock, actor, author, and playwright, at Bridgewater, Mass., March 31st, aged 86.

Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, prominent preacher, journalist, and author, and brother of Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, at Boston, April 5th, aged 67.



"MISS LIBERTY" AND PARTY IN A HANDSOMELY DECORATED CAR, ONE OF THE FINEST DISPLAYS IN THE PROCESSION.



HEAD OF THE PARADE ON BROADWAY—QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL IN THE CAR ADORNED WITH FLOWERS, AND KING IN THE CAR FOLLOWING.

GREATEST AUTOMOBILE LINE-UP EVER WITNESSED.

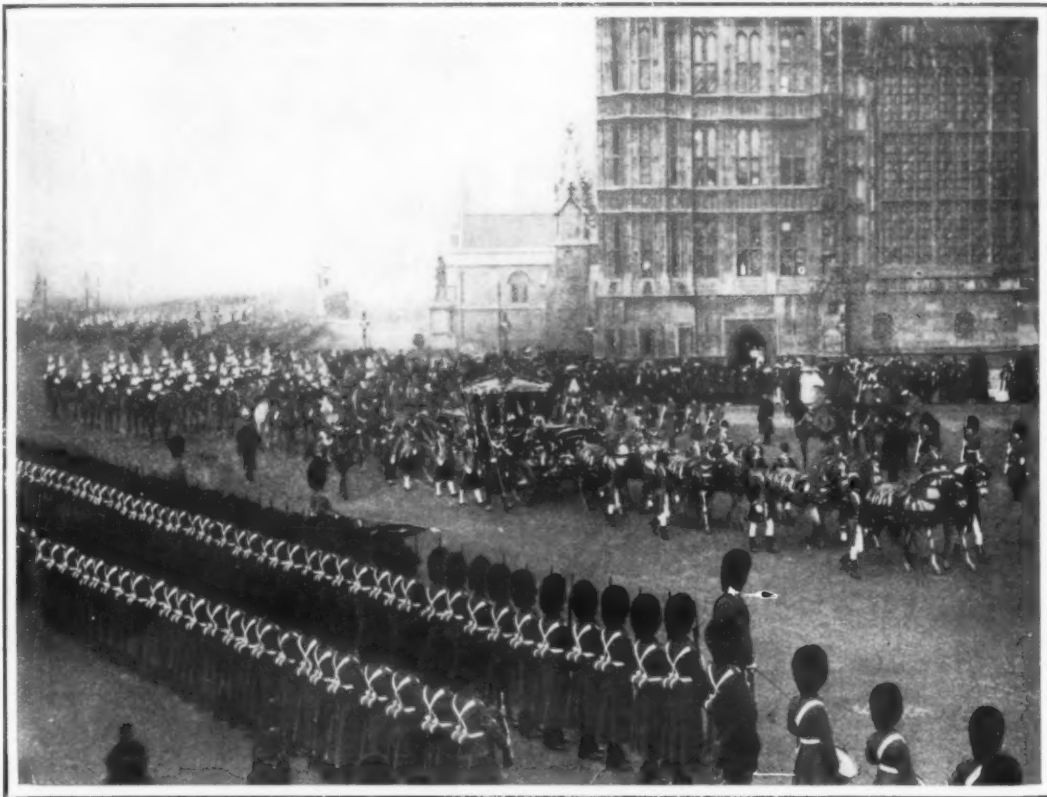
ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE AUTO CARNIVAL PARADE IN NEW YORK (CELEBRATING THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRADE) IN WHICH TWO THOUSAND MACHINES, WORTH \$4,000,000, TOOK PART, AND WHICH WAS VIEWED BY 500,000 PERSONS.—Photographs by Blauvelt and Phillips.

How the King and Queen Rode to Parliament

By C. R. Hargrove



THE SOVEREIGNS IN THEIR STATE CARRIAGE ACKNOWLEDGING THE SALUTES OF THE MULTITUDE.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN THEIR STATE CARRIAGE EN ROUTE TO THE OPENING OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Photographs copyright by Illustrations Bureau.

IF YOU want to see a King and Queen looking like nothing at all but a King and Queen, you must come to London in midwinter when "my lords and gentlemen" of the two Houses of Parliament assemble for a new session. Then they bring out the Cinderella coach with its eight cream ponies, and into it climb their gracious Majesties for a ride from Buckingham Palace to Westminster and back again. It's a coach with great glass windows and a golden crown atop, slung high between huge gilded supports, and like nothing they ever build now or will ever build again. It's not half so comfortable as a motor-cab, nor a quarter so quick; but it's a bit of the past—the picturesque, vanishing past—and it shows you just what Cinderella rode in centuries and centuries ago.

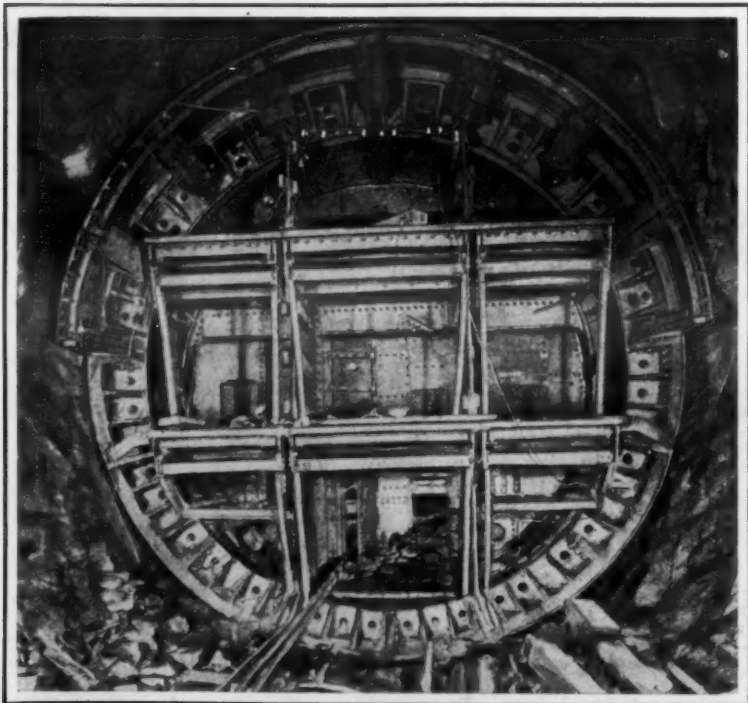
I stood in Parliament Square behind a tall soldier in his long gray coat and big bearskin hat, one of a string that stretched I don't know how far. In front was the bare, broad road, and then another line of uniforms and a black band of people behind that. And above the great Clock Tower reared up into the sky, with Big Ben ticking off the minutes in solemn unconcern of all that petty show. Ranks of pale-faced people to right and left and rear and the gray English daylight completed the picture. It was a sober crowd—all eyes and no tongue, so to say. They watched intently as now and again a jingling orderly, or a batch of mounted police, or a state carriage bearing

some ambassador, or an automobiling peer went by. Here and there a man cried his wares—a handkerchief with the King's portrait, a fan with the Queen's, or a gaudy programme of the day's events. "Matinée girls," mothers with their children, silk-hatted city men, gravel-stained laborers, soldiers and sailors on furlough, boys of all sizes and sorts waited patiently.

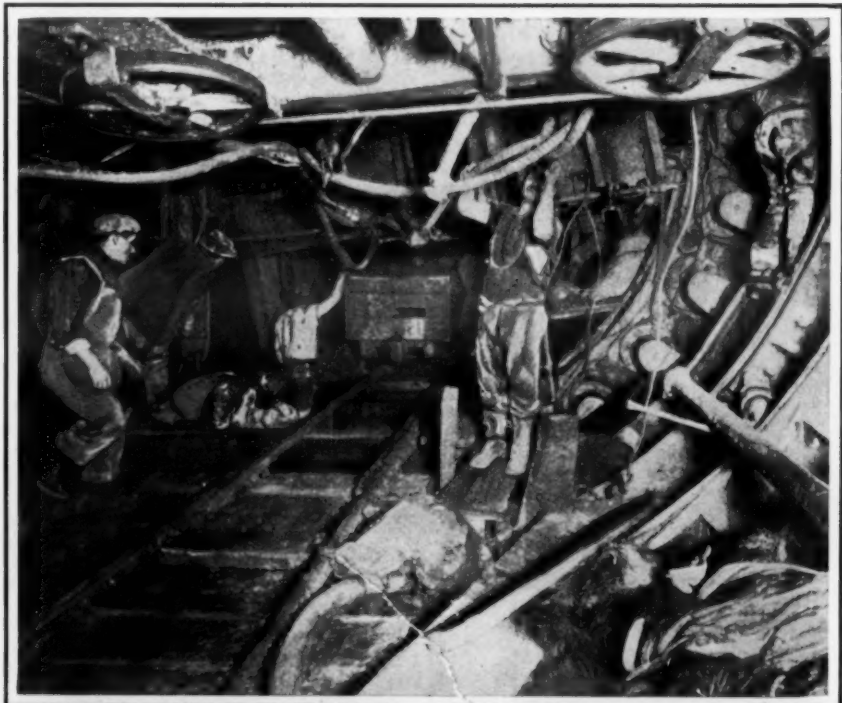
And then a wonderful thing happened. The sun came out. It was "King's weather." And the sun was just in time, for a boom of guns announced that his Majesty and her Majesty had left the palace, and quick on that came a body of Life Guards and a gilded coach with a miniature crown above it. The crowd got ready to cheer, but just then somebody whispered, "The Prince of Wales," so we contained ourselves. But there was a roar of cheering borne on the wind to us, and we knew the King was coming. Then the crowd grew excited. "Here he is!" cried mothers delightedly to expectant children; and "Let my little boy get through!" came vain appeals from rank outsiders. The distant sound of the national anthem sharpened the intensity, and then a scarlet-coated outrider appeared, followed by two Life Guardsmen. Next there was the glint of cuirasses and helmets and the outline of bulky state landaus, drawn by big royal horses, whose very harness is so stately with its network of wide straps, every strap heavy with gilt plating and crimson rosettes.

The crowd seemed to know all the occupants—Pages of Honor, Silver Stick in Waiting, Keeper of the Privy Purse, Woman of the Bedchamber, Mistress of the Robes, and all the rest—but I was content with feasting my eyes on the gorgeous colors and magnificent horses—six to every landau. And while I was doing that there broke forth a roar of cheers, as the famous eight cream horses and the old state coach appeared. "I'm glad to see that old coach again," I heard an Englishman say. I didn't reflect then, though I did later, that there spoke the sober, deep-hearted loyalty of the King's subjects. Indeed, for an Englishman the words were demonstrative.

The King and Queen were very visible inside their fairy coach, so, after all, no one really thought of the coach, and every one cheered, myself included. And the King, in a field marshal's uniform, leaned forward and lifted his hat, and the Queen's small head with the little crown bowed forward into stronger light with a flashing sparkle of diamonds about her. And I had seen the King and Queen looking like nothing at all but a King and Queen. Last, a little black parcel at the head of the flagstaff over the tower, 350 feet above our heads, was broken out, and the royal standard spread itself to the breeze as the King entered his Palace of Westminster. And a boom of forty-one guns told us that the King had begun his address to his faithful Peers and Commons.



FACE OF A SHIELD, 23½ FEET IN DIAMETER, USED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORKMEN, WHICH WAS DRIVEN THROUGH THE EARTH BENEATH THE RIVER FOR TWO THOUSAND FEET FROM THE MANHATTAN END OF A BORE.



BUSY SCENE IN THE INTERIOR OF ONE OF THE TUNNELS—GANG OF WORKERS ERECTING PLATES, RIGGING PIPES, AND RUNNING OUT DEBRIS ON A TRAM-CAR

MORE GREAT SUBWAYS UNDER THE EAST RIVER.

FEATURES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S FOUR TUNNELS, EACH 4,000 FEET LONG, FROM MANHATTAN (NEW YORK) TO LONG ISLAND CITY.

Spring Offerings at the New York Theatres



WILLIAM H. CRANE IN GEORGE ADE'S COMEDY, "FATHER AND THE BOYS," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE—FATHER DETERMINES TO ENJOY THE LIFE HIS SONS HAVE FOUND SO ALLURING.
Hall.



SOPHIE BRANDT, THE SWEET-VOICED PRIMA DONNA, IN ONE OF THE SEASON'S SUCCESSES, "THE WALTZ DREAM," PLAYING AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



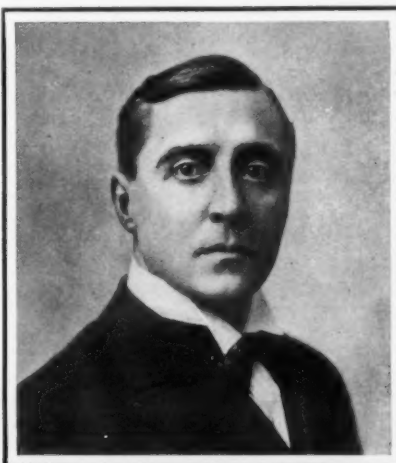
WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
28. BERTHA KALICH IN "MARTA OF THE LOWLANDS."
Caricature by E. A. Goeswey.



RUTH MAYCLIFFE, THE LITTLE TEXAS GIRL WHOSE BEAUTY HAS ATTRACTED ATTENTION IN CLYDE FITCH'S LATEST SUCCESS, "GIRLS," AT DALY'S THEATRE.
Hall's Studio.



TOPSY SIEGRIST WITH LEW FIELDS IN "THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER," AT THE HERALD SQUARE.—*Bangs.*



E. H. SOTHERN NOW APPEARING IN HIS NEW PLAY, "DON QUIXOTE," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



LEO DITRICHSTEIN APPEARING RECENTLY IN "BLUFFS," A COMEDY.
Miller.



A NEW PHOTOGRAPH OF JULIA MARLOWE AS "ROSALIND" IN "AS YOU LIKE IT," ON TOUR.—*Sands & Brady.*



THE BEDINIS, A TROUPE OF FOREIGN ENTERTAINERS POPULAR WITH AUDIENCES AT THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME.—*Hall.*

PICTURES FOR EASTER GIFTS!

A Selected List To Suit a Wide Variety of Tastes.

By P. J. Monahan.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

GOOD ENOUGH TO EAT.

One Dollar.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

HER MASTER'S VOICE.

Fifty Cents.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

SMOKING CUPID'S BRAND.

One Dollar.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

"YOURS TRULY."

One Dollar.

By P. J. Monahan.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

IN THE WEB.

Fifty Cents.

By F. Y. Cory.



Copyright, 1907, by Judge Co.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

Twenty-five Cents.

Catalogue

Our 1908 Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of eight cents.

Address

Picture Department, Judge Company,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE TO PREFERRED SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who are on my preferred list and who have failed to receive their papers regularly since the disastrous fire which destroyed our building will do me a favor if they will advise me to that effect, as I wish every subscriber on the preferred list to be assured of an early and regular delivery of his paper.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

WHAT this country needs is a restoration of confidence. One of the ablest, most successful, far-seeing, and respected of New York's financial leaders, Mr. Anthony N. Brady, said to me the other day: "I was amazed while I was in Europe last winter to read the advertisement in a London newspaper of one of its great fiscal institutions, and to find at the bottom of it, in large letters, the statement, 'We have not one dollar invested in American securities.' Think of that!" said my friend. "The time was when these institutions boasted of their holdings of American stocks and bonds, and now we are so thoroughly discredited that these institutions are boasting that they have nothing to do with us." Ex-Congressman Jefferson Levy made a similar observation, pointing out at the same time that the sudden distrust of us in foreign lands came at the very moment when the surplus capital of our neighbors abroad was turning to this country more than ever for investment.

I shall not at this time enter into the question as to who or what has destroyed this confidence in American securities. My readers have probably reached their own conclusion regarding this matter; but let by-gones be by-gones, and let every one concentrate his energies in the noble and patriotic work of restoring confidence in American securities at home and

abroad. I was glad to note the action of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, in setting forth in a fair and open way the reasons why they have decided not to accede to the demand to bring suit against Mr. Harriman, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Stillman, upon allegations made by a few stockholders, to the effect that these directors had taken certain unauthorized action to their own advantage. The statement of the directors of the Union Pacific shows that the acts referred to were not those of the individuals named, but of the entire board of directors, unanimously made and recommended and ratified and approved by the vote of the stockholders. Now let us have a rest from the attacks of the muck-rakers. The Union Pacific stockholder has suffered enough. Let us all unite to build up and not tear down, and to sustain the strong financiers, Mr. Harriman included, who have brought the Union Pacific from the plane of bankruptcy to the high position it holds as one of the greatest, most successful, and profitable railroad systems in the world.

I hope that it is unnecessary to warn my readers to keep out of any of the Lawson enterprises, and especially such a scheme as his Yukon Gold Company. Those who have had experience with Lawson, and who know the fake methods of this adventurous person, need not be told that he is in business, not for his health, but for all the money that is in it. His brash endeavor to make the public believe that he was representing the Guggenheims in his effort to sell a large block of the Yukon stock was knocked in the head by the disclosure by the Guggenheims that they had little to do with Lawson's scheme. It appears that the Guggenheims sold a large block of their stock to a broker, who made a deal with Lawson to work it off on the public. If the public are fools enough to take the stock off of Lawson's hands at a big profit, those who may suffer from participating in the enterprise should have no sympathy. They walk into a trap with their eyes wide open. It is surprising that the Post-office Department, with its intolerance of the slightest infraction of its rulings by magazine publishers, and its zeal in prosecuting lottery schemes and get-rich-

quick enterprises, should permit a Boston broker of unsavory reputation to continue to work off his deals on a far too trusting and confiding public.

The time to buy stocks is when everybody else is afraid to buy and when the majority are willing to sell. My readers will bear in mind that I have sought to impress this fact upon them ever since the depression began. I was equally insistent that the time to sell had come two years ago, when stocks were boom-

(Continued on page 379.)

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office. Sold by druggists and grocers.

Brainy Men

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
It supplies just the material that is most wasted by brain-work and nervous exertion—the Phosphates.

A Fifty-year Test.

The many attempts during the past fifty years to improve upon the standard of all infant foods—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk—have been in vain. Eagle Brand is prepared under rigid sanitary conditions. As an infant food its equal is unattainable.

Skins on Fire with Eczema

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION OF CUTICURA OINTMENT.

The great Skin Cure, preceded by a warm bath with Cuticura Soap. This treatment, when followed in the severer forms with mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure in the most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, and scaly humors eczemas, rashes, and inflammations, from infancy to age. A single set (costing \$1.00) is often sufficient to cure. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 378.)

ing and brokers advising their clients to get into the market as quickly as possible, because there was not enough securities to go around. After a period of panic the general experience has been that the market has had a season of prolonged lassitude, interrupted by occasional advances, speedily followed by recessions, but always with a tendency toward higher prices. Speculators who make quick trades and follow the market carefully make a small but a safe profit in such a market, while investors who buy at low figures and put securities away for a long pull reap a good advantage.

A., Erie, Pa.: I do not answer inquiries in reference to life insurance, but only in regard to financial matters.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: My preference would be the S. A. and A. P. 4s around 80, as these bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the So. Pacific Ry. The Iowa Central 4s at 73 are a fair speculation. If the ban upon railroads should be lifted, these bonds would sell higher; in fact, all securities of this character would advance.

X., Schenectady: Southern Pacific is not classed as an investment stock. It pays 1-2 per cent. quarterly, but, if railroad earnings continue to shrink, a reduction in the dividend might justly be expected. I regard the road as offering great promise under normal conditions, and offering therefore an excellent speculative opportunity. The preferred, paying 7 per cent., has a better investment quality.

J., Buffalo: New York Transportation shares have a par value of \$20. There is about \$5,000,000 of the stock outstanding. The past year has shown a much better earning power than the preceding year, when fire and other losses led to a deficit of about \$80,000. During the current year over 1 per cent. has been earned on the stock. I would not sacrifice my shares, and I believe the patient holder will be rewarded for his patience.

A., Hammonds Port, N. Y.: American Can common, Union Bag and Paper, and Chicago Union Traction common have little value outside the voting quality of such stocks, but in a bull market the common stocks always participate in a rise. Last year American Can sold as high as 7 1/2, Union Bag as high as 8, and Chicago Union Traction up to 6. The last mentioned is subject to a charge of one dollar a share for the expenses of the reorganization, and is to receive only one-fourth of the present holdings in the new participation certificates.

R., Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. Earnings of American Can, according to the last statement, showed a small surplus over the 5 per cent. dividend payments; but you must remember that this is an industrial, netting about 10 per cent. to the purchaser, and that this fact indicates that it is not an investment security. 2. The earnings of all the car-equipment companies are at a very low ebb, and unless the railroad situation clears up so that the railways can again place their orders, earnings of car-equipment companies will show an astonishing shrinkage. 3. I see nothing in Box Board at present.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. No interest has been paid on the Wabash B debentures. A plan for their retirement was ratified in October, 1906, under which each \$1,000 B debenture was to be exchanged for \$720 in new 4 per cent. bonds and \$520 each of preferred and common stock. 2. I would not advise the exchange you suggest. 3. The Iowa Central 4s are not in the investment class, but are a fair speculation around 73. If the railroad situation improves, these bonds will sell higher, but it must be borne in mind that earnings of all railroads are now showing a marked decline, and many regard the outlook as far from encouraging.

P., Buffalo: 1. The proposed new U. P. 4s are to be used to liquidate the floating debt and for the purchase of additional equipment. No price has been fixed. 2. The "tax bonds" to which you refer net all the way from 4 to 5 3/4 per cent., and can be bought in denominations of \$100 and upward. They are well secured by State and local credit. These bonds are a favorite form of investment in New England. I cannot go into details, but if you will write to the William R. Compton Co., 237 Merchants-Lafayette Building, St. Louis, Mo., and ask for their "Booklet D," you will get all the facts and they will interest you.

P., Cleveland: 1. I do not regard Western Union as an investment. Its low price is proof that it is not to be so classed. Recent dividends have been paid in scrip, and earnings indicate that a conservative course would be to discontinue or largely reduce dividends. 2. As a speculation, the stock looks cheap, because it sold a year ago at almost double its present price. The rate of dividend has been 1 1/4 per cent. quarterly. 3. No; they are collateral trusts—that is, they are secured by \$5,000,000 of stocks and bonds of leased companies and \$14,000,000 of stocks of other companies not leased. These securities are owned by the Western Union. 4. I have no doubt of it. 5. The Goulds dominate at present. 6. I understand that it would, but the question is not yet settled.

T., Cleveland: 1. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., formerly president of the Wabash, advises the holders of Wabash terminal bonds not to sacrifice their holdings. 2. The International Salt Company claims to be producing over 60 per cent. of the salt output of the United States, but it must be remembered that there is great competition in this business and that the salt deposits of the country are very extensive. 3. A number of bond offerings are now made on better than a 6 per cent. income basis. Some excellent railway short-term notes are in the list. The "Information Circulars" issued by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 40 Pine Street, New York, are well worth looking over and are full of meat. You can obtain them on request by addressing the firm and mentioning Jasper.

W., East Sherbrooke, Que.: At present the stock first on your list has the preference, mainly because it is now selling at about the lowest figures on record, excepting during the height of the panic. Texas Pacific is suffering from the drastic anti-railroad laws of the South, and will continue to suffer until this handicap is removed. Col. Fuel and Iron enjoyed a recent spurt, because of the renewal of the rumor that the Steel Trust was after the corporation. Some time ago the Steel Trust was reported to have made a very liberal offer for control. I have no doubt that it might be glad to take it over at current prices; for that reason Col. Fuel has speculative opportunities, in spite of the great depression in the iron business, which is more severe than most persons imagine. If this depression continues, Col. Fuel and all the other iron company stocks will sell lower.

C., New York: 1. Your question is not clear. To what stock do you refer? 2. I very much doubt that we shall have any such slump this spring as we had in 1904. Conditions are different. Money is very much easier, and must soon seek an outlet either in our industries or in investments in stocks and bonds. Cheap money will naturally seek the better class of securities, like bonds of good quality, and these are likely to have an advance first, to be followed by a rise in investment stocks, and finally by an advance in low-priced speculative issues. 3. The most attractive stocks at this time, outside of the investment class, are those that are earning and paying dividends and have a promising future. Kansas City Southern preferred, paying 4 per cent., or Southern Pacific common, American Can preferred,

C. C. C. and St. L., Col. and South, first preferred, Corn Products preferred, and Amalgamated are all in this class.

C., Seattle, Wash.: 1. The management of Corn Products is in such excellent hands that the earnings are holding up very well in spite of the business depression. At the present price the preferred looks like one of the most attractive industrials. 2. The main thing for an investor is to be assured that the principal is secured and that the interest or dividends are not subject to discontinuance. The shrewd investor always tries to buy something that has a prospect of advancing with the return of better times. It is safe to say that the investor who pays attention to these prime considerations will be a winner in Wall Street. 2. The weekly financial review issued by J. S. Rache & Co., prominent bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, is one of the most instructive and enlightening that I know of. If you will write to the firm at 42 Broadway, New York, and ask for a copy, mentioning LESLIE'S WEEKLY, it will be sent you without charge.

R., Rochester: 1. Railroad earnings tell their own story. The decrease is noticeable, especially in net earnings, in spite of determined efforts to economize. If this condition continues a reduction in wages will be inevitable, and if this should lead to strikes the consequences might be disastrous in a presidential year, when business generally is more or less upset. 2. One of the most interesting and valuable compilations, giving the income values and quotation record of active railway and industrial stocks, is that issued by the well-known members of the New York Stock and other exchanges, A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York. It gives the highest and lowest prices for several years, the amount of bonds and capital stock, the income value and dividends, and many other facts of the greatest value to the investor and speculator, and also the cotton and grain comparisons and curb-market quotations and sales. This stock list will be sent you if you will write A. O. Brown & Co., of 30 Broad Street, New York, and mention Jasper.

M., Savannah, Ga.: 1. The last report of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, at the close of the year, showed cash on hand of less than \$2,000. I do not regard the stock as an attractive investment. 2. American Malt has shown greater strength, because the recent annual statement disclosed that it had about \$600,000 cash on hand and net quick assets of over \$1,300,000, which, added to the value of its real estate, makes about \$8,000,000, representing the book value of the stock. The report stated that the company hoped to resume the dividends on the preferred in October. 3. One of the handiest booklets for an investor, especially the purchaser of bonds, is the 1908 pocket-size edition of "Statistical Tables," published by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers of high standing, William and Pine streets, New York City. A copy will be sent you without charge if you will write and mention Jasper. This valuable little book is full of information concerning American railways and industrial companies, and covers practically all the securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. It is the only booklet that I know of that covers street railway and electric light, as well as the general list of corporations. Several pages are devoted to explaining what stocks are cumulative or non-cumulative as to dividends, and the amount of dividends to which preferred stocks are entitled, and whether or not they are also preferred as to assets, which is a most important matter.

D., Des Moines, Iowa: 1. No railroad bond on the market will give you greater safety than you would find in a mortgage on real estate of stable value, and the latter will pay you 1 per cent. better than a railroad bond of the gilt-edged class, for these are still on a 4 per cent. basis. You need have no difficulty at all in getting a first-class mortgage on property whose value can never be questioned. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York deals extensively in securities of this class, and its standing is so high and its financial stability so unquestioned that you need have no hesitation in dealing with it. If you are seeking absolute safety for your investment and want to realize something more than your savings bank pays you, drop a line to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, and ask them to send you their descriptive booklet, regarding mortgages for \$500 and upward on New York real estate of the highest quality. They deal in no other kind, and I unqualifiedly recommend them. In the list are mortgages with the payment of interest and principal guaranteed by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. These are unquestionably gilt edged. As the bond market strengthens, with cheaper money, all bonds will command higher prices. There are many indications that the cheapness of money will shortly turn the tide of investment toward mortgage bonds. I regard this as a good time for a careful investor to pick up bargains. 2. The American Telephone convertible 4s around 80 yield a little over 5 1/4 per cent. income. These are not investment, but speculative, bonds.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1908.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

IT SEEMS strange that mining promoters, however unscrupulous, should resort to such methods as those of the Death Valley boomers, who recently announced that "Theodore Tobish, the eminent mining engineer and geologist, well known as the chief of the Geological Survey of the United States government," had visited the region and pronounced it as richly mineralized as the famous Homestake mines of South Dakota. They must have known that the officials of the Geological Survey would promptly contradict the story, as they did, with the added statement that no such person as the eminent Tobish was ever connected with the survey. What these and other would-be promoters count upon is the fact that many people who read the false reports never see the denials which follow. The truth is generally handicapped in the race with falsehood, especially in the case of mining "information." One pities the victims of such stories, but has small respect for the business faculty of an investor who neglects the obvious precautions of investigating the rosy statements of prospectuses and getting advice (generally easily obtained) as to the standing of the people who are marketing the mining stocks he is asked to purchase.

H. E. B., Chicago: Am making inquiries and will report.

W., Albion, N. Y.: I will make inquiries and advise if information is obtainable.

W., Birmingham, Ala.: No report is available, but I have written to ask for one, and will advise later if it is received.

P., Ansonia, Conn.: I can get no trace of the parties to whom you refer. Presumably the mine is idle, and if so, the stock has little value.

(Continued on page 380.)



You can't insure when you are worn out.

You can't insure when you are dying.

The New Low Cost Policy.

More Life Insurance for Less Money.

INSURE NOW



If the future of your wife, your daughters, your sons, yourself—is to be provided for,—the best time to make that provision is NOW.

The longer you put it off the harder it will be. The easiest time to insure is NOW.

WRITE TODAY FOR RATES

The Low Cost will Surprise You.

State age, nearest birthday, and occupation.

The Prudential

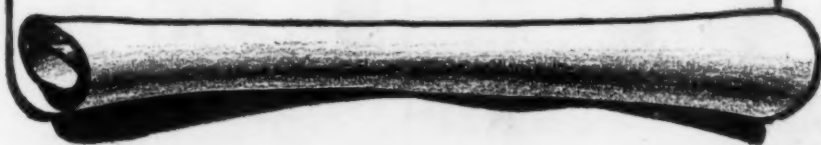
Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

Dept. S.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, Prest.

HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.



Making Money in Mining.

(Continued from page 379.)

B., Cleveland: Your statement is correct, but no reports of any account appear to have been issued to the shareholders. At least I have been unable to obtain any.

R., Manchester, N. H.: The only copper company of that name with which I am familiar is in Wyoming, and letters addressed to it remain unanswered. This would imply that the property has no value.

R., Newcastle, Pa.: I am confronted with the same difficulty that you have had. Letters requesting reports and special information are not answered. I do not like the looks of the letter you inclose me, and think it indicates the questionable character of the enterprise.

J., Buffalo: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Black Prince at this time. It has a number of claims, and has been shipping considerable ore of pretty fair grade, but with copper at the present price the stock is not particularly attractive. 2. I think much better of it than of Penn-Dixie.

O., St. Louis, Mo.: 1. I do not advise it. It is not an investment. 2. Because it is not regarded with the highest favor. 3. Everything depends on the manner in which the mine is worked. 4. The Esperanza, according to last reports, was only employing a few men; the ore is of low grade, though they are abundant, but the fuel cost is high, and at the present price of copper I do not see how the company can make much money.

C., Bethlehem, Pa.: 1. Similar propositions have been promoted with glowing prospects, but in nearly every instance the result has been disappointing. I regard it as highly speculative. 2. The property is in a rich mineral section, but it is not yet developed sufficiently to warrant the expectations of those who have been offering the stock for sale. I do not regard it in any sense as an investment. 3. Will rectify delivery matter if possible.

E., Amesbury, Mass.: 1. There are several mines of similar name. Will you give me the exact title of the corporation to which you refer? 2. The Cien-quita Copper Company of Mexico, if that is the one to which you refer, has a capital of \$10,000,000, par value \$10. It has a very extensive property in Sonora, with veins giving good average values and an excellent equipment, including a smelter. The property is conceded, by such eminent mining engineers as Colonel William Farish, to be of value. The statements issued by the company seem to be a little too rosy.

M., Somerville, N. J.: 1. I am informed that at the annual meeting a statement was presented showing that the company was making satisfactory progress. All copper properties are suffering severely from the depression in copper, especially those that are in the stage of development. 2. The suggestions in my department are for the information of those who read them. They are made without charge, and I have often said that my readers must be responsible for whatever action they may take, and that it is not a matter of consequence to me whether they accept my advice or not. I only give it for what it is worth.

New York, April 9th, 1908.

ROSCOE.

FINANCIAL

SECURITY OF PRINCIPAL.—HIGH RATE OF INCOME.—ASSURANCE OF CONTINUANCE OF DIVIDENDS.—QUICK CONVERTIBILITY INTO CASH.—PROSPECT OF ULTIMATE LARGE APPRECIATIONS OF PRICE.

SECURITIES POSSESSING ALL OF THE ABOVE QUALIFICATIONS MAY BE SELECTED FROM THOSE LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

Send for Weekly Financial Review

J. S. BACHE & CO.
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
BANKERS, 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

New York City Bonds

4½ Per Cent. Gold Corporate Stock Interest, May and November Due November 1, 1957

We offer the above bonds, and also the issue maturing November 1, 1917, at a price to yield about 4.15 per cent. Price and particulars on application. We are prepared to quote the latest market price for all Corporate Bonds and Short Term Notes, and to furnish investors with any desired information.

ALFRED MESTRE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
52 Broadway, New York

Write for our lists showing income values of dividend paying stocks for investment.

A. O. BROWN & CO.
30 BROAD ST.
Members of N. Y. Stock and Principal Exchanges.

Wires to Principal Cities.

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans

Absolutely safe. Secured by improved Houston real estate of double the value of loan. If you wish an investment as safe as U. S. Bonds and paying 8 per cent. interest per annum, write me.

W. C. McLELLAND, Commercial Bank Building, Houston, Texas.

Worth Reading

A mining paper that gives you information. A mining paper that prevents bad investments. A mining paper that advises good investments. A mining paper giving this advice is worth reading.

Send your name and address and it will be mailed you six months free.

AMERICAN SECURITIES
32 Broadway Dept. 64 New York

Stevens's Famous Copper Manual.

THERE is more information than ever in this year's issue of Horace J. Stevens's "Copper Handbook," published by the author at Houghton, Mich., the number of pages having been increased to 1,228. In its twenty-five chapters all phases of the subject are treated in popular language, making the book equally readable for laymen and those with a technical knowledge of the metal and the methods of its production. Thousands of copper mines in all parts of the world are described, both as to their physical condition and the character of their management. When the author deems it proper to condemn the promoters of certain properties as swindlers and frauds, he does so with the utmost frankness. The accuracy of his information in these matters is demonstrated by the fact that, in the seven years of the "Handbook's" publication, Mr. Stevens has not had to defend a single libel suit.

The method of selling this admirable reference book is unique. Now, as for five years past, the publisher sends it, all carriage charges prepaid, to any person who asks for it, in any part of the world. If, after holding it for one week, the recipient desires to do so, he may return the book. This selling plan has worked remarkably well, only about one copy in thirty having been returned; the failures to pay for it when retained have been in the same small proportion.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

TOO MUCH emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that a life-insurance policy is taken out primarily not as an investment, but as a means of protection. Many individuals can invest funds and receive as large returns as the insurance companies receive. But what the individual cannot do is to guarantee protection to his loved ones. In the second place, a man owes it to his family to take out his insurance in a company that is fully able to protect its policyholders. Fraternal societies make good social clubs, but poor life-insurance companies. The testimony of many old men, who find that they are no longer able to meet the heavy and increasing assessments of the fraternal orders, and hence are compelled to drop out of member-



PURITY.
THE SERIAL NUMBER
12,279

UNDER THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW, GUARANTEES

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE
TO BE AN ABSOLUTELY PURE RYE WHISKEY.



Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

We Can't Pay 6%

A prudent investor does not try to get 6%. Good New York City mortgages are the safest of investments. Poor mortgages are not. We choose the best and the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. guarantees them to you. It is for you to choose between risk at 6% and safety at 4½%. Our \$500 Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates pay 4½%.

Send for descriptive booklet

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO

Capital and Surplus \$12,000,000.

176 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
175 REMSEN ST.
BROOKLYN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

NEARLY 100,000 COPIES SOLD EACH WEEK...
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable announcements out of these columns

HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

SAVOY HOTEL. Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English grill. \$1 up. "12 stories of solid comfort."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A MANUFACTURER'S PERMANENT BUSINESS OFFER. An exceptional opportunity in operating direct sales parlors for the most attractive and comfortable shoe for men and women ever offered the public; many special features. Every person a possible customer. Kusion Comfort Shoe Co., 11 H South St., Boston.

BIG MONEY. any locality, operating or selling our Combined Mintolets and Crystals Vending Machines. New idea. Lawful. Fine side line. Machine sent on trial. Crystal Vending Co., L. Monypeny Bldg., Columbus, O.

12 SAFETY RAZOR BLADES, 25 CENTS. Send 12 dull blades, any style, with 25 cents in silver; we re-sharpen better than new.

W. T. STONE & CO.,
420 North Avenue, Aurora, Ill.

Agents \$103.50 per month SELF SHARPENING
Selling these wonderful razors. V. C. Gleason, Columbus, O. sold 22 pairs in 24 hours, made \$13; you can do it, we show **CALL TO THE END** how. **FACE GUARANTEE** L. Thomas Mfg. Co., 116 E. St., Dayton, O.

Be Your Own Boss!

Start Mail Order Business at home; devote whole or spare time. We tell you how. Very good profit. Everything furnished. No catalog outfit proposition. Write for "Starter" and free particulars. **S. KRUEGER CO., 155 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.**

Kidney and Bladder Diseases

URIC ACID DIATHESIS, STONE, GRAVEL, ETC.

Write for pamphlets about the Mineral Waters of BAD WILDUNGEN (Germany) to C. VON DER BRUCK, 61 Park Place, N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States.

\$60,000 Value Given Away

THERACYCLE has 27½ less pressure on its crank hanger, ½ less strain on chain, it runs and climbs hills easier than other bicycles. Is the largest selling high-grade wheel in the world. Will last a lifetime. We make no cheap RACYCLES but you can get yours **AT FACTORY PRICES** by securing us an agent. Catalog and pamphlet sent FREE. It tells about the RACYCLE and how to get the \$60,000. **THE RACYCLE MANUFACTORY, MIDDLETOWN, O.**



"LAND"

is a magazine that tells how YOU can make money in New York real estate. How YOU can start with \$10 and secure a piece of land that will multiply in value with the wonderful growth of New York City. It gives interesting facts about the wealth that is being made in New York real estate and tells how YOU can share in it. Send me your name, address and occupation on a postal card, and I will send you "LAND" FREE for six months.

W. M. OSTRANDER, Suite 429,
437 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers

Tin Rollers

\$49 3 to 5 H.P.

Little Giant

GASOLINE MOTORS

Reliable, Reversible, Two Cycle, Two and Three Foot. Guaranteed for one year. Simple and easy to operate. Our Catalog L2 is worth your having. Send 10 cents in stamps for our Book entitled "Ignition, Vaporization, Installation and Operation of a Gasoline Motor." UNITED MFG. CO., DETROIT, MICH.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. **TRY IT 70-DAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps **FREE TRIAL PACKAGE** sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDER, the best medicine for Feverish, sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, **ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

Have You Seen the **TEDDY BEARS** in This Week's JUDGE?

SKIN HEALTH



Promoted by Exercise and Cuticura Soap

In the promotion of Skin Health, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, is undoubtedly superior to all other skin soaps because of its influence in allaying irritation, inflammation, and clogging of the pores, the cause of disfiguring eruptions. In antiseptic cleansing, in stimulating sluggish pores, in emollient and other properties, they have no rivals.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd.; Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

Farm Machinery for Spain.

King Alfonso is encouraging the formation of an influential society called the National Syndicate of Agricultural Machinery. The purpose of this society is to encourage the use of agricultural machinery in Spain, and with this object in view to unite under one management the interests of all manufacturers of agricultural machinery and of all appliances used in preparing agricultural products. Each firm joining the syndicate will be required to subscribe to a certain number of its shares in proportion to the importance and extent of its sales. Preference will be given to native industry, but the syndicate, whenever it is necessary or advisable, will purchase foreign agricultural machinery and tools; so that the new enterprise may result indirectly in promoting the sale of American agricultural machinery in Spain.

GREEN AND YELLOW



GREEN AND YELLOW

LIQUEUR PÈRES CHARTREUX

THE AFTER-DINNER LIQUEUR OF REFINED TASTE

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes, Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents for United States.

ARTIFICE.

"Here, you," said the conductor angrily; "you rang up a fare. Do that again and I'll put you off."

The small man standing jammed in the middle of the car promptly rang up another fare. Thereupon the conductor projected him through the crowd and to the edge of the platform.

"Thanks," said the little man. "I didn't see any other way to get out. Here's your dime."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HIS ONLY CHANCE.

Anxious mother—"Oh, professor, don't you think my dear little Reginald will ever learn to draw?"

Professor Crayon—"No, madam; not unless you harness him up to a truck."—Comic Cuts.

THE BEST WORM LOZENGES for CHILDREN are BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. 25c a box.

FORESTALLED.

Mistress—"Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in."

Jane—"Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me."—London Illustrated Bits.

IN GERMANY.

Madame (to the nursemaid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—"Dear me, Anna! How changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c a bottle.

Springtime Breakfasts



Winter snows and winter appetites disappear together. The growing warmth of spring creates a desire for lighter, daintier foods. Begin the days right with Springtime Breakfasts of

Swift's Premium Bacon or Ham

The standard of excellent quality

Look for the name Swift's Premium and the stamp "U. S. Inspected" on every piece

Swift & Company U. S. A.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

Celebrated Appetizer of Exquisite Flavor

DR. SIEGERT'S
The Only Genuine
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
Originated 1834

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAFING and all SKIN TROUBLES. "A little higher in price perhaps than imitations, but a reason for it." Delightful after shaving and after bathing. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample free.

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

NOW READY

The 1908 Catalogue of JUDGE PRINTS

Reproductions of JUDGE'S latest and best pictures, by Flagg, Monahan, Jameson, Russell, Sarka, Cory, and others.

The Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of eight cents.

JUDGE COMPANY

225 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Underberg Bitters

ESTD 1846

The Season's gaiety makes inroads on strength and vitality. The most popular "bracer," appetizer, and delicious cordial is Underberg Bitters, the same now as when introduced in 1846. It refreshes instantly, creates a natural appetite and aids digestion. Equally appreciated by old and young, and good for all.

Enjoyable as a Cocktail and Better for You

Over 7,000,000 bottles imported to the United States

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers

Bottled only by H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany

LUYTIES BROTHERS, 204 William Street, New York, Sole Agents

WHITE ROSE GLYCERINE SOAP

4711

A NUMBER OF REASONS

HERE ARE A FEW

of the many reasons why you should always say—"4711 White Rose" when you buy soap.

It is real, pure glycerine soap—not glycerine in name only—and you do not need to be told the soothing and beneficial effect of glycerine on the skin. Its perfume has no equal and leaves behind a very delicate and refined odor.

FERD. MÜLHENS, Cologne o/R, Germany.

U. S. Branch, MÜLHENS & KROPPF, 296 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Send 15 cts. in stamps for full size sample cake.

COOK'S Imperial EXTRA DRY

Is better than foreign Champagnes but costs only half the price, as it is American made and there is no duty or ship freight to pay.

Served Everywhere

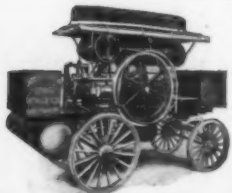


QUESTION OF CAPACITY.
HARRY HYGHFLYER—"Bring me demi."
WAITER—"Tasse or John?"

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

Funniest book of the year, "Richard's Poor Almanack," bound and illustrated, sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Building, N. Y.



The Machine That Makes the Money.

The Man Who Owns a Mechanical Cleaning Wagon Makes Money.

\$3000.00 CAN BE MADE

This year, next year and the year thereafter, cleaning houses by our patented machinery, by energetic, competent men, with a capital of \$2500.00 and upwards. Over 300 operators in as many towns in the United States. We make the most efficient stationary systems for residences, hotels, office buildings, etc. We own the patents and are prosecuting all infringers. Write for catalog.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company
Dept. A, 4455 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**A BOTTLED DELIGHT
Club Cocktails**

PEOPLE who know what a good cocktail really is have given up the idea of mixing their own drinks, and keep a bottle of CLUB COCKTAILS always on hand. CLUB COCKTAILS relieve you of all the fuss and trouble of preparation. They are always ready for use; and a measure-mixed CLUB COCKTAIL makes a vastly better drink than any made-by-guesswork drink could ever be. Try a bottle.

Seven kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan, (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London



Here is a Fire Proof Safe-Cabinet for Just About Half What You Would Expect to Pay.

A Steel Cabinet that has proven its merit by successfully passing through white-heat fire test.

Made with double walls of Bessemer Steel with two-inch air chambers, the inner surfaces lined with asbestos, independent bar fastenings on the doors, the latest improved keyless combination lock. Interior devices adjustable to any requirement. This is at least worth investigation. Fill out the coupon and mail it at once.

Coupon

The Safe-Cabinet Company
Cincinnati

Please send me specifications of the "Dick" Safe-Cabinets and illustrated booklet free.

Name
Address

APENTA

APENTA
Best
Natural
Aperient Water

For Habitual and Obstinate Constipation

Evans' Ale

THERE'S something beyond healthfulness in Ale. There's always the pleasure of drinking it—particularly EVANS'. Try it with steak, chop or oysters.

In "Splits" as well as regular size bottle. Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons and Dealers.
C. H. EVANS & SONS, HUDSON, N. Y.

The Best
Advertising Medium

is
Leslie's Weekly

STYLE
NEATNESS
COMFORT
THE IMPROVED
BOSTON GARTER

The Name is stamped on every loop—Be sure it's there

THE *Velvet Grip* CUSHION BUTTON
CLASP

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEORGE FROST CO.
Boston, Mass.

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

**I.W. HARPER
KENTUCKY
WHISKEY**

for Gentlemen
who cherish
Quality.

An All-Around Stove

Your kitchen may be well planned—everything apparently handy—yet if there is no New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove in it, the one greatest convenience of all is lacking.

The "New Perfection" is a home and family stove—big enough and powerful enough to do all you'd ever ask a cooking stove to do. The



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is regulated so exactly that everything you cook on it is well cooked. From week-end to week-end, in cooking, baking, ironing—every time a kitchen stove is needed—the "New Perfection" meets your requirement and never heats the kitchen so that you are uncomfortable. The "New Perfection" is made in three sizes. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The **Rayo LAMP** is the most perfect all-round home light. Has large font, best and latest center draft burner and beautiful porcelain shade. Nothing complicated about the Rayo—easily cleaned, easily managed. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



You Arrive in New York

The NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES' Grand Central Station is on the subway, elevated, and surface lines, and the only station in New York City. "It's so convenient."



Bismarck

HOW many living men can squarely stand up and honestly compare themselves as the equal or superior (in any way whatsoever) to the great Iron Chancellor of the Hohenzollerns, who made Goethe's dream of Germanic unity a realistic drama of "iron and of blood."

How many dare declare, "I have greater brain power than he"—"I have a stronger body"—"I am healthier"—"I have a saner knowledge"—"I am more successful" or "I have more force of character?"

Bismarck, during his marvelous career, outwitted the most celebrated statesmen of his time; terrified the mightiest kings and emperors; overthrew and conquered three armed nations; and ruled over the empire he created with enlightened and practical wisdom for nearly half a century, dying at the ripe old age of 89, famous throughout the world as the "Greatest of the Germans."

Now, upon what nutriment was this colossus fed that he grew so mighty; what put the iron into his blood? This we know—that like all Germans he believed in good eating and drinking, hence the juices of malt and hops were never absent from his table.

Authority—any biography of Bismarck.
"A pot of good double beer, neighbor, drink and fear not."—Henry VI.—Act II.

Budweiser

IS a beer of redoubtable name and fame.

Health, strength and vigor glows and sparkles in every glass. Fifty years ago we began to brew it. For fifty years the most fastidious have pronounced it without an equal in any land. It is known from ocean to ocean, from the gulf to the lakes, and wherever Americans go for business or health or pleasure—*Budweiser is there.*

THE KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS



Budweiser is Sold in all First-Class Clubs, Hotels and Cafes

Bottled Only at the
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWERY
St. Louis, Mo.



The New No. 3 Bulls-Eye Kodak

Pictures, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4.

Price, \$8.00.

There was never a camera that gave more uniformly satisfactory results in the hands of the amateur than the No. 2 Bulls-Eye Kodak. Its simplicity and accuracy did away with most of the opportunities for making mistakes. The No. 3 Bulls-Eye is simply a little larger model of the same camera, making pictures of a more desirable shape and size. *Anybody can make good pictures with a Bulls-Eye Kodak.*

The No. 3 Bulls-Eye Kodak has the Eastman Rotary Shutter that is always set, meniscus achromatic lens, three stops, two finders, two tripod sockets, and loads in daylight with Kodak Cartridges for two, four, six or twelve exposures. Pictures, 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches. Price, \$8.00.

Catalog of Kodaks free at any dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO., Rochester, N. Y., The Kodak City.



The typewriter user always expects more and better service from the

Remington Typewriter

than from any other writing machine. He has reason to, a right to, and we want him to.

Remington Typewriter Company

(Incorporated)

New York and Everywhere

Without Fear of Successful Contradiction, We Claim that the

Ostermoor Mattress \$15.

is Better than all Others for these very Pertinent Reasons:

MOST COMFORTABLE bed ever slept on—soft, yielding, but springy and resilient—never packs or gets lumpy, or loses its feeling of newness. That is because it is made up of hand-laid Ostermoor sheets; built, not stuffed. We have scores of letters from doctors and competent judges who declare it the only

ABSOLUTELY SANITARY mattress because dust cannot work into it; no vermin can live in it; an occasional sun-bath is all the renovating it ever needs; it will not absorb dampness, disease germs, or any poison from perspiration or the atmosphere. It is always

PERFECTLY DRY because non-absorbent. If the ticking is dry, the mattress is dry. No taking cold from it, no rheumatism, no musty odor about it; always fresh and sweet. Testimonials in our free book bear witness from those who have used it for thirty years or more and who do not hesitate to say that it

LASTS A LIFE-TIME and stays in perfect condition. It never needs or costs a cent for remaking or renovating. You may remove and clean the tick as often as you like.

No other mattress in the world, of any material, at any price, from any maker or through any dealer, can TRUTHFULLY make and prove all these claims as can the Ostermoor. Do not take our word for it—our word is good—but if you will

WRITE FOR FREE 144-PAGE BOOK, "THE TEST OF TIME"

The proof is there, from U. S. Government tests and reports, letters from prominent men and women and the testimony of schools, hotels, hospitals and steamships where extraordinary service is required.

The book is handsome as well as convincing; contains over 200 illustrations—about beds of all ages; about sleep and its lack (insomnia); about mattress-hair—some things will be surprising and you will wish you had known them long ago. Of course, it also explains the merits and styles of Ostermoor Mattresses, Church Cushions, etc. This book costs you a postal card; don't you wish a copy? With it we send free samples of ticking for your selection.



You Can Buy of the Ostermoor Dealer in Your City

(We will give you his name on request)

IF HE HAS NONE IN STOCK, WE WILL SHIP YOU ONE DIRECT, EXPRESS PREPAID, SAME DAY YOUR CHECK IS RECEIVED

We sell on 30 Nights' Free Trial and refund your money if dissatisfied. Accept no substitute! The genuine Ostermoor is not for sale at stores anywhere, except by Authorized Agents, whose names we will furnish! Don't go to anybody else—you will be deceived. We lose a sale and you lose the value of your money through a "just as good" imitation. You will find the name "Ostermoor" sewed on the end of every genuine mattress. Insist that the dealer shows it to you or refuse to buy.

Write for the Book To-day

OSTERMOOR & CO., 166 Elizabeth St., NEW YORK

Canadian Agency: Alaska Feather & Down Co., Ltd., Montreal

MENTION LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Mattresses Cost

Express Charges Prepaid

4'-6" - 45 lbs., \$15.00

4'-0" - 40 " 13.35

3'-6" - 35 " 11.70

3'-0" - 30 " 10.00

2'-6" - 25 " 8.35

All 6 feet 3 inches long

In two parts, 50 cents extra

I Want You to Try My Razor

If you are still depending upon the barber or old-fashioned razor you are in the same category with the man who climbs ten flights of stairs when there is an elevator in the building.

You are not only like him—losing time—which is money—but you are also losing the benefits of a clean, comfortable home shave—which is not only a great convenience but also economical. With the “Gillette” the most inexperienced man can remove, without cut or scratch, in three to five minutes, any beard that ever grew.

My razor is always ready, **No Stropping, No Honing.** No other razor so durable. The “Gillette” will last a lifetime. Blades so inexpensive, when dull you throw them away as you would an old pen.

I have spent years in perfecting this razor which gives you the best possible shave at home or away—saving you time, money and endless inconvenience.

Over two million men know how well I have succeeded. I want *you* to enjoy the benefits of my razor. All Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware and Sporting Goods dealers sell it. Get it to-day.

King C. Gillette

The Gillette Safety Razor Set consists of a triple silver-plated holder, 12 double-edged flexible blades—24 keen edges, packed in a velvet lined leather case, and the price is \$5.00.

Combination Sets from \$6.50 to \$50.00.

Ask your dealer for the “Gillette” to-day. If substitutes are offered, refuse them, and write us at once for our booklet and free trial offer.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY

265 Times Bldg.
New York

265 Kimball Bldg.
BOSTON

265 Stock Exchange Bldg.
Chicago

Gillette Safety Razor

NO STROPPING NO HONING

